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ZERI I POPULLIT SCORES 'AMERICAN CRIMES' IN IRAN

AU031550 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Tirana, July 3 (ATA)--"The American crimes in Iran are crimes against the whole mankind." This is the title of an article published today in the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT under the signature of Prof. Sofokli Lazri, leader of the Albanian delegation that attended the international conference on the verification of American interferences in Iran.

The Albanian people, the author writes among others, have closely followed the destiny of the Iranian people, their resistance against the intrigues and plots of the imperialist powers, their efforts for the overthrow of the tyrannical regime of the shah, their courageous struggle for freedom, independence and progress. The documents of our party, the speeches of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the stands and actions of our government on the international arena, our press and propaganda have constantly expressed the resolute support and complete solidarity of the Albanian people with this heroic struggle of the Iranian people. Our people were overjoyed at and warmly greeted the great victory achieved with so much blood and sacrifices for the overthrow of the shah and the destruction of American domination.

Interpreter of these sentiments, of this sympathy and this solidarity of our people for the Iranian people became the Albanian delegation at the international conference, which was held at the beginning of June in the Iranian capital, to examine the crimes perpetrated by American imperialism in that country.

The crimes perpetrated by the shah, his tyrannical domination, the barbarous exploitation of the people, constitute the ugliest view of American domination in Iran, stresses Prof. Sofokli Lazri further on. The author points out that it was the Americans who made the law in that country and their embassy in Tehran was the real government which was running all the affairs.

In order to preserve this rich prey, the United States of America built up in Iran an army which was the biggest and the most equipped in all the area of the Near and Middle East and transformed it into a faithful gendarme of American interests in the oil region of the Middle East.

The other weapon of the domination of the shah and the United States of America in Iran was SAVAK. The terror this notorious organisation had established surpasses in many aspects those of the German Gestapo in the countries occupied by Nazism during the Second World War. Over 60 thousand people were killed by the black hand of SAVAK. SAVAK was organised, financed and trained by the CIA.

It was this sanguinary regime with such a criminal as the shah at the head, whom the President of the United States Jimmy Carter, on December 31, 1977, one month before the outburst the great popular revolt, at a toast raised in Tehran about the emperor's health, called him "our close friend and ally" and thanked him because he had transformed Iran into "an island of stability" amidst a turbulent world.

Iran was one of the countries where U.S. imperialism has implemented the forms and methods of neocolonialist plunder in the highest degree and in the most barbarous manner.

It was due to the loss of its interests, it was due to the toppling of their regime established in Iran, Prof. Sofokli Lazri continues further on, that the United States of America considered the victory of the Iranian revolution as a "cataclysm" which struck America. As the Nixon's former war minister and later chief of the department of energy under Carter, James Schlesinger has put it, getting hold of the oil production and trade Iran deprived the U.S. companies of billions of dollars of profits. The big armament factories in the USA lost their important client which purchased more than half of the U.S. arms export. The billions of dollars deposited in the U.S. banks from Iran were cut.

It is this great loss that made the U.S. rulers and monopolies launch a wide-range political, economic, even military aggression against the Iranian revolution.

At present, in the USA, in propaganda, press and speeches of various leaders, the article says further on, there are brought to trial those who "lost" Iran and the "wildest" accusations are brought against various institutions and personalities who are considered "culprits".

But as one of the Iranian speakers said at the conference of Tehran, what hindered the USA to find out to understand the revolutionary processes which took place in Iran, is the imperialist mentality. It is precisely this mentality which blinds and hinders the USA to understand that there is no force on earth capable to stop the revolution when it is mature and launched. They think that if one possesses sophisticated arms, as the Iranian Army had, if one has a subjugated and devoted regime as that of shah, if one has at home 50,000 agent advisers and an embassy which holds the reins of the country, the imperialist exploitation and domination are eternally ensured. But when the people rose and took to streets, the army trained and armed by the Americans was disintegrated. The agents of the shah and he himself left the country.

In regard to this, in his book "Eurocommunism Is Anti-Communism", Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses that "this is an experience which proves that the army and the police, however numerous and well armed; cannot stop the revolution when the people rise in a united bloc...."

The Iranian revolution in which took part the broadest masses of the people, underlines Prof. Sofokli Lazri, was an outburst of the great hatred accumulated during dozens of years against the rule of the shah and his foreign patrons. It was an expression of the determination of an ancient people with great patriotic traditions to return freedom and independence, sovereignty and dignity trampled under foot to their country. In the streets of Tehran and other cities, we saw hundreds of thousands of people, men and women, manifesting in support of the revolution and expressing their determination to suppress the internal enemies and to rebuff any foreign aggression undertaken by American imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism or anyone else.

The Iranians are conscious that American imperialism, despite the great defeat it suffered, does not give up easily its attempts to return once again in Iran.

This is testified by the abortive attack of the commandos in April, the all-round blockade that it has established, the instigation of the internal reactionary elements to cause troubles and to split the Iranian people, the large U.S. Navy stationed in the Persian Gulf with its guns directed against Iran, the statements made by the top leaders of Washington that the United States of America is ready to attack Iran in the conditions and moments they will judge suitable. Since the time of shahs overthrow nowadays, the United States conducts an unproclaimed but genuine war against Iran. It has become the inspirer, instigator and supporter of various reactionary political forces operating in Iran. The huge machine of U.S. diplomacy has been put in motion with all its efforts to denigrate and isolate Iran. The U.S. Government is exerting pressure on its allies and clients to sever every relation with Iran, not to buy even a drop of oil and sell Iran not even a needle. Carter has declared that this aggressive policy is not directed against Iran and its people, that he allegedly proceeds simply from humanitarian aims, that is, to liberate the hostages.

But the truth is that all this crusade is not aimed at setting free the 50 Americans that have remained in Iran, but to suffocate the 35 millions of Iranians and quell their anti-imperialist rovolution.

Speculating with the problem of the hostages on the propaganda of Carter administration has incited beyond any limits the anti-Iranian hysteria in the USA. It strives to present the Iranian people and their government as "brutal violaters of the international laws and conventions," as "savage fanatics" and unreasonable, etc. The U.S. press carries hundreds and thousands of articles on the "juridical", "humanitarian" principles that have allegedly been violated by the Iranians concerning this question, but this "free" press does not write about the criminal activity this embassy or its staff have committed. It forgets to say that it were precisely the American diplomats those who have acted contrary to the international conventions and laws which do not allow the embassies to interfere into the internal affairs of the countries they are in, to engage in espionage activity, to carry out acts of diversion and other such kinds of activity. A real mafia, as the American Embassy has been. This is now proved by [words indistinct] has commited organized crimes. This can be defended by no international law.

As its representatives at the conference revealed, the Iranian Government, Prof Sofokli Lazri stresses, is fully right when it says that the question of hostages is part of a major issue, of the U.S. aggression against Iran. It is its complete right to ask for the extradition of the shah and the return of the assets he has plundered. It is its right to require from the USA to publicly and openly accept and admit the crimes it has committed against the Iranian people, to return the assets it has plundered from Iran during its domination and give up once and for all its constant pressure and threats exerted against that country.

The Iranian people, just like they sense the dangers menacing them, are conscious of their strength. At the meeting Imam Khomeyni had with the participants of the conference, he said that now the Iranian people have been liberated not only from the regime of the shah and American domination, but also from the fear of the military, economic and political strength of the United States.

No foreign power, no matter how great it might be, can subdue a people liberated from fear, he said, a people determined to be fed even with grass, only to live free and independent, a people determined to lay down their lives to defend their national sovereignty and rights. One can witness this high patriotic spirit among the workers, students, the guards of the revolution, the peasants and among all the broad masses of the people. They are well aware that Iran can do very well without the capitalist and imperialist world, but the latter cannot do without the Iranian oil. It is a fact, stated the Iranian Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh at the Tehran conference, that despite the sanctions established, hundreds of big and small enterprises of Western Europe continue incessantly the trade with Iran.

The current U.S.-Iranian conflict, Prof Sofokli Lazri writes in conclusion, is not a conflict between the two countries. Seen in its essence, it represents a major and broad confrontation between neocolonialism and anti-imperialist revolution. The importance of the victory of the Iranian revolution lies precisely here. It inspires and urges the other peoples oppressed by and dependent on neocolonialism to rise in revolt and overthrow the foreign yoke.

ATA: POLISH ECONOMY PRESENTS 'EVER GLOOMIER' PICTURE

AU0811140 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 8 Jul 80

["Poland in the Face of Mounting Economic Difficulties"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, Jul 8 (ATA)--Poland's economic tableau is becoming ever more gloomier. The country's industry, which last year registered fall of production in such branches as cement production, that of chemical fertilizers, etc, is facing mounting difficulties. The same situation is witnessed also in the field of agriculture, where a deficit of 5 million tonners in the cereal production was created last year. The foreign debt, which has amounted to 18.5 billion dollars exerts suffocating pressure on the country's economy. To pay back this debt and its interest rates 90 per cent of the annual income from export should be spent. The grave economic situation of the country can be concealed neither by the Polish officials nor the Polish revisionist press. Warsaw's review POLITIKA, admitting the economic difficulties, pointed out that the national income have fallen as compared with the past years. During 1979 they witnessed a fall by 2 percent as against the previous year.

All these difficulties weigh ever more heavier on the shoulders of the Polish working people. The disguised price rise of the mass consumer goods has become a common practice among the "measures" utilized by the revisionist clique of Warsaw to shift the burden of the crisis on to the labouring masses. After his advent to the post of premier, Babiuch has made it clear that his government will make the "gradual" change of the structure of prices, some thing which means their further increase. Of late it was reported on a new system in the sale of meat, which would bring about the considerable increase of its price. These measures have aroused dissatisfaction and indignation among the working people. Last year according to reports, work was suspended in several factories of Warsaw and near Gdansk in token of protest against the recent price rises.

INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT TO RISE 40 PERCENT BY 1985

AU081135 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 8 Jul 80

["Albanian Economy Develops at High Rates and Is Characterized by Stability and Clear Prospects"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 8 (ATA)--According to the main guidelines given by the party, the Albanian working people of the town and countryside continue their work for the drawing up of the draftplan of the 7th Five Year Plan, 1981-1985, which completely relies on the internal human, material, financial resources and without receiving any foreign credit or economic aid.

Now, when more than 35 years have elapsed since the triumph of the revolution and the establishment of the people's power, the Albanian people's economy has been characterized by its stability and constant dynamic development.

In the drafting of the new draft five year plan the working masses bear in mind that the development of the economy will rely entirely on their own forces and that high rates, higher than those of the increase of the population must be realized at any cost. To this purpose studies have been made. It is calculated that during the new five year plan the rates of development of the industrial and agricultural production will surpass the rates of the increase of the population by 3-4 times. It has also been envisaged that the excess of the social product will be larger than that reached over the 15 years, 1950-1965.

The whole fund of accumulation and of the extended socialist reproduction is ensured by the internal material, financial and monetary resources. The fundamental investments will be made in large proportions. They will be almost equal with those made during the first four five year plans (1951-1970) taken together. Likewise it is worth mentioning the fact that over 185,000 new work places are envisaged to be created during the next five year plan. 2,500 labour forces will annually be added to the agricultural cooperatives alone. It comes out from the preliminary calculations that the total industrial production and the agricultural one for this period are envisaged to increase by 40 per cent and that over 50-70 per cent of the excess of the social production will be ensured from the increase of social productivity of labour.

The technical-scientific revolution, too, is envisaged to take a new leap during the next five year plan. There are precisely the working masses, those who going deeper in this revolution are discovering new ways and are defining concrete targets with regard to the designing of all the construction projects, the further development of machine-building industry, the saving and replacement of deficit raw materials and those of import with better and cheaper materials of the country as well as the improvement of technology and other fields of scientific and technical progress.

The prospects the next five year plan opens up to our people and economy are clear and optimistic. The forward march at rapid rates and stability are among the main characteristics of the Albanian people's economy also for the next five year plan 1981-1985.

ZHIVKOV SEES SOVIET AMBASSADOR ON SCHMIDT-BREZHNEV TALKS

AU071907 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, received Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, who briefed him on the results of the Soviet-FRG summit talks.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his gratitude for the briefing. He stated that the negotiations between Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committe general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, with Helmut Schmidt, FRG chancellor, represent new confirmation of the fact that the Soviet Union is ready, not in words but in deeds, to promote new paths toward agreement and cooperation with other states which have the same desire, thus contributing further to peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES HUNGARY'S LOSONCZI ON REELECTION

AU030930 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent the following telegram to Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic:

Dear Comrade Losonczi, on behalf of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on my own behalf I send you most cordial friendly greetings on the occasion of your reelection as chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

I take advantage of this pleasant opportunity to express my deep belief that the traditional relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation that have been built between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic will continue to strengthen and deepen on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the interest of our fraternal peoples, and of the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, as well as the cause of peace and security in Europe and in the world.

Please accept, dear Comrade Losonczi, my most genuine wishes for good health, happiness and for further successes in your highly responsible work for the flourishing of socialist Hungary and for the prosperity of the fraternal Hungarian people, who are successfully building a developed socialist society in your splendid country in fulfilling the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress.

ETHIOPIAN LEADER MARIAM TO VISIT 10-13 JULY

AU071637 Sofia BTA in English 1455 GMT 7 Jul 80

["Mengistu H. Mariam To Visit Bulgaria"--BTA headlines]

[Text] Sofia, July 7, (BTA)--Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the commission for the organization of the Workers's Party of Ethiopia, commander-in-chief of the revolutionary army of socialist Ethiopia, will pay an official visit to Bulgaria from July 10 to 13, this year, at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria.

LIBYAN ELECTRICITY SECRETARY RECEIVED BY STAMENOV

AU032023 Sofia BTA in English 1841 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, July 3, (BTA)--Mr Stamen Stamenov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, received here today Mr Juma'ah Salim al-Arbash, secretary of electricity of Libya.

At the ensuing talks, views were exchanged on questions of bilateral cooperation in power generation.

Present was also Mr Nikola Todoriev, Bulgarian minister of power supply.

Meeting With Todorov

AU041830 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received General Jum'ah Salim al-Arbash, secretary of electricity of the Libyan General People's Committee, who is visiting our country. Minister of Power Supply Nikola Todoriev also attended the talks.

Comrade Stanko Todorov was briefed on the results of the ties established between the Bulgarian ministries of power supply and electronics and electrical engineering and the Secretariat of the Libyan General People's Committee. Mutual satisfaction was expressed with the [word indistinct] talks outlining the expanding cooperation between Bulgaria and Libya. It was also noted that good prospects for the development of comprehensive ties were outlined.

Joint Electrification Venture

AU051428 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Sofia, July 5 (BTA)--Yesterday Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Jum'ah Salim al-Arbash, electric power secretary of the General People's Committee of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who is on a visit to Bulgaria.

Yesterday the Libyan guest had meetings and talks with Mr Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply, with Mr Vasil Khubchev, minister of electronics and electrical engineering, and with Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade. The Libyan party to the talks expressed a desire to deliver Bulgarian transformers, complete substations, energy meters, cables, copper and aluminium-steel-conductors and other electrical engineering equipment.

Last night Minister Nikola Todoriev and Mr Jum'ah Salim al-Arbash signed a protoool on the talks held. The two parties to the talks agreed to establish a joint venture in the field of electrification this year already. The foreign trade organization Energoimpex is planning to build five distribution lines with a total length of some 2,500 km on the territory of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. In the future too there will be sent Bulgarian specialist crews to work in Libya on the maintenance of electric power equipment. The forms of active engineering activity were discussed. An agreement was reached to set up a joint electrification subcommittee to the Bulgarian-Libyan Economic and Technoical-Scientific Cooperation Committee.

AGREEMENT WITH AFGHAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES SIGNED IN SOFIA

AU041631 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 4 Jul 80

["Scientific Cooperation With Afghanistan"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 4, (BTA)--An agreement on cooperation between the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Sciences of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was signed here. The document provides for exchange of scientists, scientific information and literature and experience in scientific research. A 2-year subject plan will be developed on the basis of this agreement. The agreement was signed by Academician Georgi Bliznakov, chief scientific secretary of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, and by the chairman of the Academy of Sciences of Afghanistan, Mr Suleiman Laek.

MIKHAYLOV RECEIVES AFGHAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES CHAIRMAN

AU041632 Sofia BTA in English 1341 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, July 4, (BTA)--Mr Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP CC secretary, received the chairman of the Afghan Academy of Sciences, Suleiman Laek. During the talks, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, matters pertaining to the cooperation of the two countries in the sphere of science and education were discussed.

STANISHEV RECEIVES DANISH COMMUNIST PARTY VISITOR

AU032035 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 3 Jul 80

["Party Contacts"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 3, (BTA)--Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, met the visiting here Mr Ib Norlund, member of the Politburo, secretary of the CC of the Danish Communist Party.

During the talks, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, information was exchanged on topical issues of the international communist and workers' movement and on some problems of the international situation. Mr Stanishev and Mr Norlund assessed highly the outcome of the Paris meeting of the European communist and workers' parties, and reaffirmed the determination of the BCP and the Danish Communist Party to expand the traditional fraternal ties and to contribute to cohesion of the international communist and workers' movement on the unyielding principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

DOYNOV RECEIVES NIGERIAN MINISTERS 3 JULY

AU032006 Sofia BTA in English 1849 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, July 3, (BTA)--Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, chairman of the Bulgarian industrial-economic association, received today Mr (Alhadji Mihammed Madu), minister of industry, trade and cooperatives of Nigeria, and Mr (Alhadji Mahmid Topha), minister of agriculture and natural resources, state [word indistinct] the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Some topics of bilateral cooperation were discussed. Present at the talks, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, was Mr Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry.

SFRY TECHNOLOGICAL DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

AU041808 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] At the invitation of the Scientific-Technical Union Central Council, a delegation of the Yugoslav Union of Engineers and Technicians paid a visit to Bulgaria from 1 to 4 July. During the talks it was emphasized that the cooperation treaty between the Scientific-Technical Union Central Council and the Yugoslav Union of Engineers and Technicians, as well as the signed protocols, were a good basis for a further successful exchange of experience between the two organizations on issues of mutual interest. A desire was exchanged for continuing to expand the present bilateral cooperation. Efforts will be made within the next few years to establish bilateral contacts between the okrug organizations of scientific-technical organization in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

Prof Ivan Popov, corresponding member and chairman of the Scientific-Technical Union Central Council, and Engineer Vajo Skendric, chairman of the Union of Yugoslav Engineers and Technicians, signed a protocol today.

BCP, GOVERNMENT DISCUSS CEMA MEETING RESULTS

AU051414 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, July 4 (BTA)--The Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Council of Ministers discussed the [word indistinct] of the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, led by member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Stanko Todorov, on the results of the work of the 34th session of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, which was held June 17 through 19, 1980, in Prague.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP assessed highly the work of the session, defining it as a new great contribution to the further deepening of socialist economic integration and a ll-round cooperation among the CMEA member-ccuntries. They noted the great importance of the decisions of the session for fixing the basic trends of socio-economic development of these countries.

The session confirmed that thanks to the consistent international policy and activity of the Soviet Union and of all fraternal countries, the work done on the coordination of the national economy plans and on the materialization of the long-term target-oriented programmes, has contributed to the solving of big and vitally important problems of providing these countries with the necessary raw materials and facilities, modern machinery, and equipment, the official statement reads.

The measures approved at the session in the field of international specialization and joint production, of techno-scientific cooperation, will contribute to the successful solution to the problem of raising the efficiency of the economies of the fraternal countries on the basis of the techno-scientific progress. This task is the reason for mapping out the measures for improving the mechanism of cooperation and integration, the statement reads further.

The agreements signed at the time of the session, and particularly the agreement on specialization and joint production in the sphere of computer equipment, is a major step forward in the rational division of labour in one of the key (?industries) with decisive importance for the promotion of technical progress.

The profound analysis of the economic situation in the world made at the session, shows that in spite of the existence of certain difficulties proceeding mainly from the crisis and inflation processes in the capitalist economy, the CMEA member-countries have retained their advantages, [words indistinct] the steady rates of economic growth.

The attempts of imperialist circles and first of all the attempts of the USA Government at exerting an impact on the policy of the socialist community through economic sanctions and discrimination measures and their attempts at delaying the building up of socialism and communism are doomed to failure, reads the statement.

The statement also reaffirms the solidarity of the CMEA member-countries with the lawful striving of the developing countries towards complete economic independence and with their right to use for themselves their own national natural resources. The decision made at the session to comply with the request of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to attend CMEA sessions as an observer will have a favourable effect on the development of the economic relations of cooperation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with the CMEA member-states, say the Politburo of the BCP CC and the government.

The results of the session's sittings have again revealed the vital power and the intransigent significance of Marxism-Leninism in the efforts at building up the new society, reads the statement. The Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria approved the activity of the Bulgarian delegation and entrusted the competent bodies with the taking of respective measures for the prompt and qualitative fulfillment of Bulgaria's obligations proceeding from the decisions and the recommendations of the session.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES OLYMPIC TEAM AT DRUZHBA

AU041847 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] At the Druzhba high-mountain sports base, Comrade Todor Zhivkov has met the participants in the 22d Olympic games in Moscow. Comrades Aleksandur Lilov; Pencho Kubadinski; Milko Balev; Georgi Panev, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; and Petko Petkov, first secretary of the Pazardzhik Okrug Party Committee, also attended the meeting. Trendaril Martinski, chairman of the Bulgarian Union for Physical Culture and Sports Central Council, discussed the training of Bulgarian athletes for the Olympic games-80.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov delivered a speech. He highly praised the successes of our athletes and spoke of the Bulgarian people's achievements in building a developed socialist society during the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and also of the prospects for our development during the next 5-year plan. After stressing that the 1980 Olympic games will take place in a socialist country, and moreover in the Soviet Union, the first socialist country, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said that this was a natural manifestation of international opinion's recognition of the great successes and decisive contribution to the development of world sports and to the triumph of the Olympic peaceful principles of the Soviet Union.

Our first party and state leader emphasized that the party, government and Bulgarian public express full support for the deeply humane Olympic principles and ideas that are inherent in the socialist public system.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov emphasized that the world sports public understood and rejected the true aims and real threat of the U.S. administration's circles to boycott the Moscow Olympic games, and resolutely resisted them so that they were utterly defeated.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov wished our athletes success and happiness in the Moscow Olympic games.

TODOROV RECEIVES INDIAN, FRENCH AMBASSADORS

AU031937 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received today Baglodi Deva Rao, ambassador of India, and Yves Leo Felix Marie Joseph Barbier, ambassador of France to Bulgaria.

TODOROV TO VISIT POLAND IN 'MID-JULY'

AU071624 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, July 7, (BTA)--Mr Stanko Todorov, Bulgarian prime minister, will pay a friendly and business visit to Poland in mid-July at the invitation of Mr Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland.

DEPUTY MINISTER VUTEV ON VISIT TO NEPAL

AU071925 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Delhi, July 7, (BTA)--Mr Georgi Vutev, deputy minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, and Mr (R.P. Rajbahak), state minister of trade of Nepal, signed a new trade and payments agreement in Katmandu.

During his visit in the Kingdom of Nepal, Mr Vutev was received by the Nepali prime minister, Mr Surya Bahadurthapa, and by the foreign minister, Mr. K.B.Shahi. The two sides discussed the possibilities and expressed bilateral readiness for a further development of the reciprocally advantageous bilateral economic cooperation and trade using new, more efficient forms to this end. An agreement was achieved on going into the possibilities for setting up joint ventrues in some industries and in agriculture.

LUNS STATEMENT ON 'NATO FIRMNESS' CRITICIZED

AU041640 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 4 Jul 80

["Strange Eulogy to Firmness"--BTA headlines; by BTA news analyst Todor Ztoyanov]

[Text] Sofia, July 4, (BTA)--Josef Luns' statement after yesterday's extra session of the NATO Council in Brussels rang in a sharp dissonance with the spirit of the dialogue in Moscow. While Brezhnev and Schmidt sought ways to limit the arms race, whose mounting dynamism shadows menacingly the old continent and the world, the secretary general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization praised the firmness of NATO'S policy in the sphere of arming.

Luns assessed Moscow's good will to lay a basis for new decisions to the complex issue of the medium-range missiles as "a direct response to NATO'S firmness", stating that the "same determination" would further guarantee concrete positive results....

Mixing up concepts is a dangerous thing in the field of politics. Moreover, when it is done self-seekingly and in the name of a cause which threatens peace, in a time when the Moscow dialogue between Brezhnev and Schmidt is chanelling the efforts to mutual trust as a factor consolidating the positions of understanding, an eulogy to arms and confrontation is a crime. Once again Luns remained dramatically far from the new things introduced by the Moscow meeting in the atmosphere of the world.

The interpretation given by Luns and "the hawks" to the facts manifests not only a decline in thought and archaic approaches to the problem of overcoming the tension. It is a direct investment into the funds of the cold war and due to this--an objectionable, antihumane act.

The allegation that the Netherlands and Belgium, whose governments did not accept the decision to deploy U.S. missiles on their territory, have been now 'confused and subject to contradictions', is not only insulting for these countries. It is a new form of pressure exercised on them, a new assault of Atlanticism against the governments' right to make decisions proceeding from the national sovereignty and sober political thinking.

Washington could praise Luns for his yesterday's militant statements, for his apology to firmness. In the long run, however, the public will denounce him and the rest of the "hawkish" flock for their battle cries in a time when the circumstances and supreme interests of mankind demand responsibility to peace and moves which would remove Europe and the world away from the nuclear apocalypse.

LEADERS ATTEND CEIEBRATION ON DIMITROV WIFE'S BIRTHDAY

AU070918 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Summary] The 100th anniversary of the birth of Lyuba Ivosevic-Dimitrova was marked on 4 July in Sofia. "The festive celebration was attended by Comrades Tsola Dragoycheva and Misho Mishev; Elena Lagadinova, State Council member and chairman of the Committee of the Bulgarian Women's Movement; Dimo Dichev, chairman of the Central Committee of the Organization of the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism; Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Sofia City Committee first secretary; Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sofia City Council, and public and social figures."

Mariya Zakharieva, BCP Central Committee member and deputy minister of foreign affairs, spoke on the life of Lyuba Ivosevic, a loyal collaborator of her husband, Georgi Dimitrov, and a fighter against capitalism and injustice.

MECHANIZATION OF AGRICULTURE, PROBLEMS REPORTED

AU041904 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, July 4 (BTA)--According to the data supplied by the national agro-industrial union, the Bulgarian agriculture's energy capacities amount to 11 million h.p. Considering the country's arable land, this index ranks Bulgaria among some of the most advanced agrarian states. There is now 200 h.p. per 100 hectares in Bulgaria, while three decades ago there were only 26 h.p. The energy-backing-rates will continue to grow until the complete closing of the comprehensive mechanization cycle.

Mechanization of agrarian work reduces the workforce in this industry. According to estimations, ever higher energy indices are necessary to replace a worker in industry. In order to facilitate this problem, the machine pool in agriculture is permanently updated. Higher performance machines come to replace the equipment which has aged morally and physically. [as received] This is especially true of tractors and combine harvesters.

Along with this, steps are taken for a more efficient use of equipment. As is well known, this is a rather difficult task in agriculture as the harvest and processing of crops is bound with certain agro-technical terms. Peak periods alternate with still and even dead-still ones. For the new type of farm workers' teams, who are in charge of the entire sowing cycle in a definite area, this isn't such a problem as the machines are used for processing different crops practically round the year.

Another question is the qualification of the workforce. There are now 70,000 tractor drivers and 9,300 operators of combine harvests in Bulgarian agriculture. Their number is sufficient but the qualification of some of them still demands extra improvement, moreover that it is required from a modern mechanic to operate several kinds of machines. Multilateral steps have been taken to this end. Both the training of mechanics in the technical and other specialized schools is improved, and refreshment courses, exchange of experience and other forms are introduced in the process of work.

COMPARISON TO ZAMBIAN PRIME MINISTER'S INTERVIEW, DEPARTURE

The following variation to the item entitled "Zambian Prime Minister Lisulo Interviewed; Departs 25 June," published in the 26 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page C 1, was taken from Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO of 26 June, page 4:

Page C 1, the final paragraph of the item, an Editor's Note on the Sofia Domestic Service listing of the Bulgarian officials at the airport to see off the Zambian prime minister, the RABOTNICHESKO DELO version reads: "Daniel Lisulo, prime minister of Zambia, was seen off at Sofia airport, decorated with Bulgarian and Zambian flags, by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Stamen Stamenov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, members of the government, and deputy ministers."

BRIEFS

DYULGEROV IN SLIVEN-- Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, on 30 June took part in a plenum of the BCP Sliven Okrug Committee, at which the application of the new economic approach in agriculture was discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 Jun 80 AU]

LEGAL AGREEMENT WITH CUBA--Maria Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Jose Alvarez Bravo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Cuba to Bulgaria, yesterday exchanged the ratification instruments of the agreement signed between Cuba and Bulgaria on 11 April 1979 in Havana, concerning legal assistance on a mutual basis in the case of civil, family and penal law cases. The signing ceremony for exchanging ratification instruments was attended by functionaries from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and from the Ministry of Justice. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Jun 80 p 4 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK ARRIVES IN KABUL, HOLDS TALKS

For Kabul radio reportage on the 7 July arrival and visit by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to Kabul, see the Afghanistan section of the 8 July South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

INDRA LEADS DELEGATION TO MONGOLIA; ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Arrival 1 July; Activities

For reportage on the 1 July arrival and the activities in the Mongolian People's Republic of the CSSR Federal Assembly delegation, headed by party Central Committee Presidium member and Chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly Alois Indra, see the Mongolia section of the 3 July and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

Return 7 July

LD071842 Prague CTK in English 1735 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Prague--The delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly led by Alois Indra, communist party Presidium member and Federal Assembly chairman, returned here Monday from an official friendly visit to Mongolia at the invitation of the People's Great Hural.

AFGHAN INFORMATION MINISTER ENDS VISIT 7 JULY

LD071648 Prague CTK in English 1602 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Prague--'Abdol Majid Sarboland, chairman of the Afghan-Czechoslovak Friendship Society and Afghan minister of information and culture, ended his seven-day visit to Czechoslovakia on Monday.

During the visit, at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations, the Afghan minister was received by Jaroslav Prokopec, chairman of the society's Afghanistan committee and Czech minister of health.

RUDO PRAVO REPORTS ON VISIT BY SFRY'S VRHOVEC

AU081001 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Jul 80 pp 1, 7

["For the Development of Friendship Between the CSSR and Yugoslavia;" "Report on the Visit of the SFRY Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec to Czechoslovakia"]

[Text] Josip Vrhovec, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, paid an official and friendly visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic from 30 June to 3 July at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

During the visit, Josip Vrhovec was received by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The federal secretary was also received by Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Federal Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. These meetings took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

During his stay in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec also visited the Slovak Socialist Republic, where he met Peter Colotka, premier of the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic, and other party and state officials.

Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec and Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek carried out a broad exchange of views on the development of bilateral relations and on topical international questions.

The two ministers noted with satisfaction that a further consolidation of bilateral friendly relations and expansion of comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia had taken place in recent years, which was in the interest of both countries and of the common cause of peace in Europe and the world as a whole.

They noted that bilateral relations were developing successfully on the principles of equality, sovereignty, mutual respect, understanding and respect for the differences in internal development and the international positions of the two countries.

In this connection, they stressed the particular significance of the meeting between Josip Broz Tito, President of the SFRY and president of the LCY, and Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in Belgrade in 1973 for the dynamic development of friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries and for the further deepening of mutually fruitful cooperation.

They also positively assessed the other meetings between representatives of state, party and social organs and organizations of the SFRY and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the friendly relations and cooperation between the socialist republics, provinces and towns of the two countries.

During the talks stress was laid with satisfaction on the significant results of economic cooperation so far. The level attained in this cooperation created good prerequisites for its further deepening. The two ministers particularly stressed the significance of the promotion of the existing and new forms of scientific-technical cooperation and of the further deepening of specialization and production cooperation.

They confirmed that cooperation in the fields of culture, education, science and information was of exceptional significance for mutual enrichment and acquaintance with the cultural and spiritual values of the two countries and for greater closeness between the peoples of the SFRY and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The SFRY federal secretary of foreign affairs and the CSSR minister of foreign affairs paid exceptional attention to topical international problems, especially the questions of the preservation of peace, relaxation of international tension and the development of mutually beneficial cooperation based on equality in Europe and the world.

They exchanged views on the causes and consequences of the present complex international situation. They pointed out the significant role played by the United Nations in international life and briefed each other on the preparations for the UN General Assembly's regular session and the special session on the problems of development and the new international economic order. They considered initiatives aimed at halting the arms race and talked about crisis hotbeds in the world and about other important international problems.

The two ministers agreed that it was necessary to strengthen the trust between peoples and states, to increase efforts directed toward the preservation of peace and cessation of the arms race and to undertake efficacious measures for disarmament. In this connection, they positively assessed all initiatives leading toward a reduction in armaments and a creation of conditions for general and complete disarmament.

The ministers emphasized that the policy of peaceful coexistence did not have any other rational alternative. [paragraph continues]

They emphasized the need for an equal participation of all countries in the solution of international problems and their engagement in the efforts to continue detente and its universality.

In this sense, they emphasized the important role of the policy of nonalignment as an important factor in international relations. They positively assessed the importance of the sixth summit conference of the nonaligned countries for further strengthening of the struggle for peace and international security.

Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec paid special attention in their talks to the situation in Europe, emphasizing the close interdependence between the European situation and general developments in the world. They stressed the need for consistent implementation of the final document of Helsinki as a generally accepted foundation of security and cooperation in Europe. In this connection, they emphasized the need to hold the Madrid meeting in the foreseen time and the exceptional importance of thorough preparations for its constructive course and successful outcome. The ministers agreed that the Madrid meeting could decide on the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, which would have a positive influence not only on this continent. The ministers emphasized that positive results of the Madrid meeting would have a favorable effect on the process of detente, on the stability of international relations, and on the preservation of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and the world.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction with the results of their talks with the conviction that they will contribute to the further successful development of friendly relations and promotion of cooperation netween the SFRY and the CSSR.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs, Josip Vrhovec, invited the CSSR minister for foreign affairs, Bohuslav Chnoupek, to pay an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

[Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1408 GMT on 3 July carries an item on the 30 June - 3 July visit to the CSSR by SFRY Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec that is almost identical to the RUDE PRAVO "report" on the visit. TANJUG refers to its version as the "communique" on the visit.]

RUDE PRAVO CITED ON BREZHNEV-SCHMIDT TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD071012 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Prague--The Czechoslovak people support the new and realistic proposals put forth by Leonid Brezhnev at the Moscow talks between the Soviet Union and the F.R.G., RUDE PRAVO said today. The only aim of the Soviet proposals is to prevent an unnecessary arms race and to support the process of international detente. The new significant Soviet initiatives could help break the deadlock in disarmament talks which followed the NATO decision to station new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of West European countries. "Talks on medium-range nuclear missiles can be held only on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security of both sides. These are logical principles without which there can be no agreement. U.S. attempts to violate them, which we have witnessed many times in the past, are doomed to failure," RUDE PRAVO said.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES CARTER ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD041920 Prague CTK in English 1723 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak has congratulated President James Earl Carter on U.S. Independence Day.

OFFICIALS CONGRATULATE HUNGARIAN LEADERS ON REELECTION

Lazar, Pusa Congratulations

LD022042 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal has sent a telegram of congratulations to Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, on his reelection to the office. Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Frigyes Puja, Hungarian foreign minister, on his reelection.

Losonczi Congratulations

LD012058 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Pal Losonczi on his reelection as president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. He wished him many successes in his responsible work for the well-being of the Hungarian People. He also expressed the belief that the traditional relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two countries would continue to successfully develop and deepen in the interest of the Czechoslovak and Hungarian people, and in the interest of the cause of peace, socialism and progress in the world.

BRATISLAVA'S INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL FAIR EVALUATED

AU021143 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Jul 80 p 2

[Svatopluk Smitny comment in the column "We Comment": "What INCHEBA Was Like"]

[Excerpts] The 12th Annual International Chemical Fair in Bratislava [INCHEBA] was held--in the traditional way--in the last 10 days of June. Nevertheless, it was in a way different from some of the former ones. In the first place it was characterized by a high participation of firms from nonsocialist countries--which confirms the INCHEBA's growing significance in this category of specialized international trade transactions. The 12th Annual INCHEBA Fair was held at a time when the plans of development during the next 5-year plan are being prepared in the socialist states. In other words, it is not yet precisely known what the possibilities and needs will be. On the basis of their precise elaboration, long-term trade agreements will be concluded, which will be made specific through annual protocols and individual contracts. The volume of trade arrangements with the socialist states was therefore palpably smaller this year than in other years. Since, despite this, the sum total of our import and export contracts was 4.5 percent higher than last year's reality, this success can be justly attributed both to the improving quality of our offers and to their expansion by means of new kinds of goods from new petrochemical facilities.

ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY: UPCOMING HARVEST WILL NOT BE 'EASY'

AU071427 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 5 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Partners' Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] We are all now aware that this year's harvest will not be an easy one.

The general delay in growth that set in the very first days of spring and that constitutes--in the development of cereal growth--at least a two week delay at present, will certainly be reflected in the harvest itself. Also, the late ripening of the earlier types of cereals will cause a high degree of accumulation of chores and the extension of the harvest peak until September. Thus the harvest of the rest of the staples will interfere with other field chores whose agrotechnical deadlines cannot be extended. One has to accept these facts and subordinate to them all harvest preparations--be it the perfect state of machinery, the professional and political standard of people who will operate it, or the organization of the harvest and of the post-harvest processing and storing of grain.

However, despite the late date, these preparations still show considerable shortcomings, especially as regards the state of grain harvesting threshing machines and other harvesting machinery.

TOURISTS REMINDED HOW TO BEHAVE WHEN ABROAD

AU071615 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Tourist Abroad"]

[Excerpts] When abroad, we are not relieved of our duty as citizens; quite the contrary, the duty assumes even greater importance. The national emblem in our passport enjoys the authority we earn for it through our conduct.

We cannot fail to mention in this context the conduct of our tourists in capitalist countries. What strikes us most there is the glitter, the variety of goods, the servility toward customers. We detest it but let us not forget that not everywhere have people broken away from the habit. It is true that the hard currency allocations of our tourists will not make Dior's fashion boutiques any richer but, nonetheless, when abroad we should not lose the critical attitude with which we touch merchandise on our counters.

Many people in the Western countries tend to view in their confusion everyone "from the East" quite naturally as someone who wants to stay there. They are not necessarily being malicious or provocative but the notions formed by effective propaganda frequently evoke in the citizens of those countries such a picture of "communist lack of freedom" that they are sincerely convinced in their naivete: He who comes here must surely be a defector. Many of them cannot even imagine that we travel just like anyone else; true, not with a purse stuffed with dollars, but nevertheless, freely. Apart from friendly-minded people there are naturally also malevolent people who provoke. They like to ridicule our conditions, which they often know only from distorted information. They think that they are "witty," but for us their conduct is offensive. We do not lack arguments to counter their mockery and to shut the mouths of those "interested" in our views. To the extent allowed by our knowledge of the language, sometimes it suffices to ask what it cost them to have their teeth fixed.

Even professional attempts to exploit in propaganda the conduct of our tourists are not unusual in the West. The anecdote about the European bishop who wanted to outwit the reporters by being highly reserved is well known. When the reporters in the port of New York asked him what he thought of the American public houses he made an innocent face and asked: "You have public houses in New York?" The next day he was surprised to read in the newspaper the banner headline: "First Question of European Bishop on Arrival in America: Are There Public Houses in New York?"

The anecdote does not exaggerate very much. It is, however, less funny when we find out in surprise that our well-intended words were exploited not only against ourselves but against our homeland as well.

Our tourists are known abroad as foreigners with good manners and self-confident conduct, as people who take pride in their homeland, but are capable of appreciating values created by other nations. These are the findings of state bodies and travel institutions abroad, not views dictated by politeness toward foreigners but reliable results of research. It is all the more startling when we encounter abroad instances of undignified behavior, cases which, fortunately are isolated.

Some people still retain within themselves some sort of a petty bourgeois little devil that forces them to the same behavior for which they usually ridicule American tourists: I was here and there, admire me. Others, in turn, would like to trade everything and anything they can get hold of. One of our shop assistants admired in the West the servility with which the personnel of a shop attended to the customers. However, at home he is coarse and rude to customers. "For that money?" he tends to ask.

The overwhelming majority of us is no longer capable of servility. Our self-confidence does not permit it. What are the sources of this self-confidence, of our just set of values? No matter what the subjective views on this issue may be, it is an objective fact that we live and work in real freedom and not in a pseudo-freedom concocted by publicity slogans.

When reflecting in silence before setting out on travel it is not unnecessary to recall these sources of our self-confidence.

DISTRICT ADOPTS MEASURES AGAINST IDEOLOGICAL INFILTRATION

AU071515 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Inocenc Sarman, secretary of the CPCZ District Committee in Cheb in charge of ideological work, and RUDE PRAVO editor Karel Sebek: "The Strength of Our Cheb District"]

[Excerpts] The territory of Cheb district is part of the Western border of Socialist Czechoslovakia. The several border crossing points represent open arms cordially welcoming everyone who arrives in our country with good intentions.

However, not everyone arrives here to restore his health in our famous spas or to acquaint himself with the beauty of our homeland.

They Do Not Shrink From Anything

But look among the almost 350,000 foreigners who were checked out [in the Cheb district] last year alone or among the 6,000 patients paying for their treatment in foreign currency to smugglers and black-marketers. The fact that last year customs and money exchange officials confiscated merchandise and hard currency worth Kčs5 million bears witness that among the growing number of foreign visitors the number of those is increasing who would like to take advantage of their stay in our country to enrich themselves.

The trunks of vehicles and baggage compartments of railroad cars conceal, however, contraband of a different kind. Pornography aside, what is involved most of the time are printed matter and leaflets with hostile contents and even records containing provocative material instead of the tune named on the cover. [paragraph continues]

Last year 1,400 people had to leave such "materials" on the "line" but not everything can be kept back, despite all good will. Every year almost 1 million cars and busses alone pass the border.

All these are only the obvious means of ideological infiltration. However, nowadays our ideological adversaries are increasingly relying on dissimeniation by word of mouth of ideas that are favorable to them. They have made the free movement of persons a cunning and dirty game that is designed to subvert the unity of our party and people.

New, "Fine" Methods

Cunning methods are applied by respectable looking foreigners in the spas where there is time to establish personal contact and to conduct longer conversations. Their conversations bear out that they know well what to focus on. They carefully avoid the issues of employment, social security and mother and child care and dodge comparisons of the standard of health services or other topics where they could burn their fingers. They dexterously probe how satisfied our people are with the prices and quality of goods and seemingly incidentally go over to reflections about the advantages of a consumer-type society. They praise to the skies the advantages of bourgeois democracy. They have all the facts ready and one cannot but wonder why there are so many demonstrations accompanied by police brutal acts if people are so well provided for where they come from.

The saddest role of all has been played recently by those who are trying by making all kinds of well-informed prognoses to elicit concern over the further development of "small" Czechoslovakia, the fate of which would allegedly be taken better care of among the NATO countries. They spread slander about the USSR and other socialist countries, gossip about mistakes and shortcomings in the political and economic leadership of our country and the like.

To Agitate Means To Know

It is natural that in pondering how to resist the impact of the undesirable ideological infiltration the Cheb communists are relying on their own analyses. To be able to agitate you need to have fair knowledge not only about the situation at home but also about the real state of affairs abroad.

We want every citizen of Cheb District to be able to give a well-informed and cogent answer to a provocateur. We have nothing to be ashamed of. Life in our country has great advantages when compared with the bourgeois way of life.

To Unite the Forces of All

It is necessary to systematically create conditions to make every citizen of the Cheb District pass the test of such a confrontation of views. The district party organization cannot do ideological work by itself. Mass political work is also an affair concerning state and economic bodies and organizations and organizations associated in the National Front. That is why the Cheb communists see to it that the entire political system operates at full steam. They have coordinated functions, tasks and mutual relations accordingly.

The purpose of the measures summed up in a document approved by the CPCZ District Committee in Cheb is to create, not only in the spas and other tourist centers but in the district as a whole, an atmosphere in which the citizens can, despite the steadily strengthening influx of foreign visitors, devote themselves to peaceful and creative work and in which the guests, provided that they really come as guests, can acquaint themselves, with their own eyes with our reality.

The document does not suffer from being too general. It stipulates specific tasks for party bodies and organizations, communists working in national committees, education and culture, communists in economic offices, in the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, in the Socialist Youth Union, the National Front and other social organizations.

Why such a consistent and specific approach?

Because the struggle front against the infiltration of ideas and views that are alien to socialism and against anticommunist ideas is everywhere. Everyone who demonstrates through his attitude and conduct that he supports party policy and can express this support through specific deeds is part of the struggle.

RUDE PRAVO: ROLE OF WORKERS CLASS IN WEST GROWING

AU080808 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Jul 80 p 4

[Bohumir Cmelinsky article: "Changes in the Workers Class in Developed Capitalist Countries; Prerequisites for the Growth of the Number of Organized People"; passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Excerpts] The workers class continues to have a decisive significance in developed capitalist countries. In fact, the number of people belonging to it is constantly growing. The numerical growth of the proletariat in the developed capitalist countries shows how unsubstantiated and incorrect are the opinions claiming that the workers class is "disappearing" or "dissolving." This is also ONE OF THE IMPORTANT PROOFS THAT THE MARXIST-LENINST PRECEPT ON THE GROWING ROLE OF THE WORKERS CLASS AS THE LEADING FORCE OF SOCIOECONOMIC CHANGE IS CORRECT.

Of course, the contemporary workers class differs from the workers class as it was at the beginning of this century. With the growing polarization of the capitalist society and the expansion of the sphere of capitalist exploitation, and as a result of the rapid rate of scientific-technical progress, new detachments of working people have begun to enter the ranks of the workers class.

As before, the core of the workers class continues to lie in the industrial proletariat. In the developed countries of capital it forms more than 50 percent of the entire workers class. It is not only the most numerous detachment of this class, but also the best organized group in it, with a most developed class awareness and a rich combat experience.

APART FROM THE INDUSTRIAL PROLETARIAT, THE PRESENT WORKERS CLASS IN THE WEST ALSO INCLUDES THE AGRICULTURAL PROLETARIAT AND THE BUSINESS AND OFFICE (WHITE-COLLAR) PROLETARIAT. The numbers and percentage of the agricultural proletariat are systematically declining. This is a consequence of the rapidly progressing industrialization of agricultural production and of the rapid increase of labor productivity. The change of agricultural work into varied industrial work at the same time leads to an even greater rapprochement between the agricultural proletariat and the industrial one.

WHILE THE NUMBERS OF THE AGRICULTURAL PROLETARIAT HAVE BEEN UNAMBIGUOUSLY DROPPING IN THE POSTWAR PERIOD, WE ARE NOW ENCOUNTERING THE OPPOSITE TREND AMONG THE BUSINESS AND OFFICE PROLETARIAT. IT IS EXACTLY THIS PART OF THE WORKERS CLASS THAT IS DECISIVELY PARTICIPATING IN THE OVERALL INCREASE OF THE PROLETARIAT.

IN A WIDE NUMBER OF SPHERES QUALITATIVE CHANGES HAVE RESULTED IN ITS COMING SIGNIFICANTLY CLOSER TO THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.

ONE OF THE IMPORTANT FACTORS AIDING THE CLOSENESS BETWEEN THIS PART OF THE WORKERS CLASS AND THE INDUSTRIAL PROLETARIAT IS THE INCREASING MOBILITY WITHIN THE WORKERS CLASS. Gradually, with the increasing numbers of the office proletariat, its ties with the privileged strata of society decreased, and the influx of people from the traditional groups of the workers class into its ranks increased. Industrial workers, and particularly qualified ones, have today become the basic source for complementing the ranks of office employees. The number of marriages between the two groups is also growing. All these phenomena prove that the position of office employees in the structure of the contemporary bourgeois society is emphatically changing.

THE GROWING MOBILITY WITHIN THE WORKERS CLASS IS CONSIDERABLY CONTRIBUTING TOWARD THE OFFICE EMPLOYEES WILLINGLY ACCEPTING THE CLASS IDEOLOGY AND ADOPTING A MORE POSITIVE ATTITUDE TO THE TRADE UNIONS AND THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT. THEY ARE REALIZING THE NECESSITY OF USING TRADITIONAL FORMS AND METHODS OF THE FIGHT OF THE INDUSTRIAL PROLETARIAT. These facts are increasingly contributing to the fact that the office workers regard themselves more and more as a vital part of the workers class.

The levelling-out of the nature and conditions of work, of the living standards and way of life, creates the base for all new detachments of the workers class to draw closer together and deepen the unity of their ideological and political positions. This process was not, and naturally could not be, automatic or completely free of conflicts. THE INCREASED INFLUENCE OF THESE NEW GROUPS CREATES THE DANGER THAT INDIVIDUALIST AND PETTY BOURGEOIS NOTIONS WILL BE DRAGGED INTO THE WORKERS CLASS. Similar consequences are also produced by the rapid complementation of the workers class by the social strata brought to the surface by the gradual elimination of small-scale production in rural areas and cities. A certain part of these groups even harbors rightwing attitudes and advocates hostility to the workers class. Despite this their opinions are being increasingly influenced by their new socioeconomic position. They realize that their own interests are opposed to those of the ruling classes, and that they belong to the workers class.

Despite certain problems and difficulties, the mass influx of new social strata to the ranks of the workers class provides new possibilities for expanding the proletariat influence to other groups of hired workers.

All these new facts are at present establishing very favorable prerequisites for further consolidating and deepening the solidarity and the organized and militant nature of working people and for enhancing the role of the workers class in the existing bourgeois society, as well as for elevating the effectiveness of actions undertaken by the workers class and its organizations to a new level.

AIRLINES TO REDUCE PRAGUE-BRATISLAVA SERVICE

AU071342 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 5 July on page 3 carries a 1,500-word interview with Milan Gajdos, director of the Bratislava branch of Czechoslovak Airlines [CSA], entitled "Prospects of Air Transportation in Slovakia and Its Development; Objective: Safely, Fast, Comfortably".

In a part of the interview Gajdos says that since the CSA aircraft fleet has been modernized and its IL-18s replaced by TU-134s, passengers have been travelling more comfortably. The trouble is that the new aircraft carries 29 passengers fewer than the previous planes, and this is felt especially on morning flights to Prague and Kosice. The situation is expected to improve in 1982 when CSA will put into operation YAK-42s, capable of carrying up to 120 passengers.

Gajdos notes further that as of November 1980--when the Prague-Brno-Bratislava highway goes into operation--air traffic at Bratislava airport will be reduced by 10 percent, that is, by one or two flights a day. That will mean fewer seats and dissatisfied travellers.

In another part of the interview Gajdos says that because of the construction of a new lighting system at Poprad-Tatry airport, the air traffic there will be curtailed until September. Sliac airport will undergo a general overhaul in 1982-83, and during that time it might be displaced by Lucenec airport. In the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan the north-south runway NR 1331 at Bratislava airport will be extended to 3,500 meters, Gajdos notes.

HAVLIN ADDRESSES EDUCATIONAL MEETING

LD022054 Prague CTK in English 2006 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Fulnek, North Moravia--The long-term program of changes in the content of the educational system in Czechoslovakia has been received well not only by teachers, but with a great interest and even sympathy by most of the public, Czechoslovak Communist Party Secretary Josef Havlin told a nation-wide meeting of pedagogical and educational workers Wednesday. He stressed that improvement of professional knowledge, its high quality, education for socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, and training for work are the questions receiving most attention. All this is to develop the preparation of young people for their full assertion in the life of an advanced socialist society.

Reporting on the present tasks of educational policy on the first day of the three-day event, the secretary especially pointed out that never before has such a well-prepared and constantly tested project been undertaken as now. The secretary also commented on last week's Czechoslovak mass physical education event, the Spartakiad, and stressed that it was a cogent reply to all the views doubtful about or even hostile to Czechoslovak youth, its stands, beliefs, and relation to our socialist homeland. By their Spartakiad performance our young people proved not only their high morale and discipline, but also sense of team-work and, what we especially appreciate, their positive relation to the party and to our socialist society, Josef Havlin emphasized.

BENO ADDRESSES RALLY IN STARY HROZENKOV

LD061000 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0530 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] The traditional festival of brotherhood between the Czechs and Slovaks, held for the 25th time, continued in Stary Hrozenkov yesterday. Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, appreciated at a rally held during the festival the importance of this tradition, which expresses the great creative force of fraternal relations and mutual cooperation between our nations. Afterward, he recalled successes achieved in building our socialist state and stressed that in implementing in particular the line of the 14th and 15th party congresses we have had to tackle new problems that have increased the demands of both social and economic development. In this connection, he singled out the need for consistently implementing the set of measures aimed at improving planned management of the national economy after 1980.

The participants at the rally then approved a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the National Front, in which they voiced their firm resolve to actively support the struggle for disarmament and the preservation of world peace, a struggle which is headed by the Soviet Union, our loyal friend and ally.

FISCHER LEAVES FOR TOKYO TO ATTEND OHIRA CEREMONY

LD071052 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1015 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Berlin--As special emissary of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer will be attending the official obsequies for the late Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira. Oskar Fischer left for Tokyo on Monday.

REPORTAGE ON BRASCH, DELEGATION VISIT TO SPAIN

Meeting With Carrillo

LD032334 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1752 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Madrid--An SED Central Committee delegation led by Horst Brasch, member of the Central Committee, was received by the Spanish Communist Party General Secretary Santiago Carrillo on Thursday. During an exchange of views, held in a friendly and frank atmosphere, about the two parties' experiences, they both agreed on the need to fight for securing peace, for disarmanent and for the continuation of detente, and against an expansion of NATO. It was agreed that it was of paramount importance that mass measures involving as much of the public as possible be launched against the stationing of the new American nuclear missiles in Europe. Santiago Carrillo asked that friendly greetings be conveyed to the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker.

Press Release Issued

AU072002 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5-6 Jul 80 p 6

[Apparent text of press release published after the SED Central Committee delegation's visit to Spain--"SED and Spanish Communist Party: Continue Detente--Press Release on the Visit by a Central Committee Delegation"]

[Text] A study delegation of the SED Central Committee headed by Central Committee member Horst Brasch visited Spain at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE]. The delegation was comprised of Joachim Boehm, sector chief, and Karl-Heinz Ehlers, political staffer of the SED Central Committee Department for International Relations.

The SED Central Committee delegation was received by Santiago Carillo, PCE general secretary. It had talks with a PCE delegation comprising PCE Central Committee Executive Committee members Armando Lopez Salinas, Victor Diaz Cardiel as well as Ambrosio San Sebastian, member of the Central Committee. The GDR comrades visited PCE party organizations in Madrid and Cordoba and held talks with representatives of the Foundation for Marxist Studies, the Commission for Communal Policies and Citizens Movement and the PCE Central Committee Commission for Mass Media and Propaganda. It gave them an opportunity to get better acquainted with the various activities of the Spanish communists. The delegation exchanged information on their parties' policy and activities.

In view of the stepped-up arms race instigated by the reactionary circles of the United States and other NATO states, and the intention to deploy new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, both sides noted their agreement on the necessity to undertake the best possible efforts for the mobilization and cooperation of communists, socialists, social democrats, Christian and other democratic forces to strengthen peace and detente and for disarmament.

The necessity to cooperate in this field had already been underlined in the document adopted by the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties.

Both sides concurred that efforts must be made to see to it that the Madrid meeting of representatives of CSCE states in the fall yields positive results and contributes to creating a climate of trust among countries as a precondition to convoking a European conference for military detente.

The talks between the delegations of the parties took place in an atmosphere of comradely frankness, mutual respect and friendship. Differences of opinion existing on some issues should not hamper cooperation on common goals in the struggle for peace, security, cooperation and social progress.

The wish was expressed to further develop and deepen the relations between the SED and the PCE on the basis of internationalist solidarity and the great ideals of communism.

AXEN, SINDERMANN MEET WITH FRENCH ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

LD072158 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1536 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Berlin--An exchange of views between a delegation of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French National Assembly, which is on a visit of several days to the GDR, and a delegation of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the GDR People's Chamber began here today. The delegations are headed by the chairmen of the committees, Hermann Axen and Maurice Couve de Murville.

The French delegation consists of the deputies Guy Guermeur, Fernand Marin, Jean-Marie Caro and Jean-Pierre Cot. The representatives of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the People's Chamber are: Walter Kresse (SED), Franz Kirchner (CDU), Willi-Peter Konzok (LDPD), Dr Siegfried Dallmann (NDPD), Heinz Neukrantz (FDGB) and Lieselotte Thomas-Heinrich (Democratic Women's League).

There was a frank exchange of views on current international questions and on bilateral relations, which centered on questions of preserving and furthering the process of detente, ending the arms race and practical disarmament measures.

Today the French delegation also paid a visit to the president of the People's Chamber of the GDR, Horst Sindermann. Maurice Couve de Murville conveyed best regards from the president of the French National Assembly, Jacques Chaban-Delmas, which were equally cordially reciprocated by Horst Sindermann. During the talk, Horst Sindermann and Couve de Murville praised the continually developing relations between the People's Chamber of the GDR and the French National Assembly.

Horst Sindermann briefed the guests on the Minsk appeal of the parliaments of the Warsaw Pact states; which urges all parliaments and parliamentarians to make an effective contribution to the normalization of the international situation, the consolidation of peace, the continuation of detente, arms limitation and to disarmament.

The partners in the talks expressed the hope that the annual conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union, which is to be held in Berlin in September, will make a positive contribution to the consolidation of world peace and international security.

This morning, Couve de Murville laid a wreath at the memorial for the victims of fascism and militarism in Berlin.

NAUMANN RECEIVES FRELIMO OFFICIAL

AU071825 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Wednesday [2 Jul), Konrad Naumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the SED Berlin Bezirk leadership, received for a friendly talk Jose Moiane, Central Committee member of the FRELIMO Party, first secretary of the provincial party organization and governor of Maputo province, who is visiting the GDR for a study visit by invitation of the League for Friendship Among Peoples. The talk centered on issues of the joint anti-imperialist struggle, preserving peace and the firm and fraternal solidarity between our peoples. Konrad Naumann informed his guest of the manifold initiatives of the GDR working people in preparing the SED's 10th Congress. Jose Moiane reported on the great efforts undertaken by the Mozambique people in implementing the historic decisions of the Third FRELIMO Congress for the revolutionary transformation of his country.

HONECKER GREETS CARTER ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

AU072053 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jul 80 p 1

["Congratulations on National Holiday: Erich Honecker Telegram to the U.S. President"]

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, has conveyed the following congratulatory telegram to James Earl Carter, president of the United States of America:

On the U.S. national holiday I convey to you and the U.S. people my best congratulations and on behalf of the GDR people. I am convinced that the further development of relations between our states will serve the consolidation of peace and the continuation of detente.

VERNER, OTHERS ATTEND U.S. EMBASSY 4 JULY RECEPTION

AU071950 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5-6 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Walter Burges Smith II, charge d'affaires ad interim of the United States in the GDR, gave a reception on Friday in Berlin on the occasion of the U.S. national day. His invitation was accepted by Paul Verner, SED Central Committee Politburo member; Dr. Heinrich Homann, deputy State Council chairman; Joachim Heusinger, deputy Council of Ministers chairman; and other personalities of social life, among them Kurt Nier, deputy minister for foreign affairs.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES MARKING PEOPLE'S POLICE ANNIVERSARY

Central Committee Greetings

AU021342 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jul 80 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--A message of congratulations was sent by the SED Central Committee and signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the German People's Police. The message reads as follows:

Comrade sergeants, NCO's, Officers and Generals: The SED Central Committee congratulates you most cordially on the 35th anniversary of the German People's Police.

The members of the German People's Police and the other organs of the Ministry of Interior have furnished a worthy contribution to the building and strengthening of our workers and peasants power in the 35 years of their responsible service by faithfully complying with their duties and by their high state of readiness.

In line with the decisions of the ninth party congress they have achieved outstanding performances due to their high political consciousness, professional skills and political steadfastness in reliably protecting our state and social order and safeguarding law and order.

The good results were achieved because the members of the German People's Police and the other organs of the Ministry of Interior at all times have been guided by the party's decisions, are relying on a close relationship with the workers and all the working people, and cooperate well with the other armed forces. They are linked in friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal states and their militia and security organs.

In the preparation of the SED's 10th Congress, in the further implementation of the party program for the shapening of the developed socialist society, the demands on the activities of the People's Police and the other organs of the Ministry of Interior for the safeguarding of legality and public order and security are growing.

In view of the aggravation of the international situation by the imperialist policy of confrontation, the all-round strengthening and the reliable protection of socialism and peace are of special significance.

The party organizations, the leaders and the political organs, and all party members should therefore direct their efforts towards further increasing the combat strength and readiness of the services and units. All members of the German People's Police and the other organs of the Ministry of Interior must be educated toward politically conscious and creative actions, and to be disciplined and of a combative spirit.

The Central Committee thanks all the sergeants, NCO's, officers and generals of the organs of the Ministry of Interior and the civilian employees and voluntary helpers for their sacrificing service.

We are certain that you will continue to dedicate all your strength to the people's well-being.

To this end, the SED Central Committee wishes you new successes, creative strength and all the best in your personal lives.

With socialist greetings,

[Signed] SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker, general secretary, Berlin 1 Jul 80

Interior Minister's Comment

AU021242 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jul 80 p 3

["Reliable Protection of Our Worker-Peasant Power:" By Col Gen Friedrich Dickel, member of the SED Central Committee, minister of the interior and chief of the German Peoples Police (GPP)]

[Text] On 1 July 1980 the GPP sergeants and officers as well as the members of other organs of the Ministry of Interior, and with them the working people of our republic, are commemorating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GPP. [paragraph continues]

As a firm component part of the GDR state power the GPP has always consistently implemented with its experiences of three and a half decades Lenin's findings on the reliable protection of the socialist revolution. The GPP members are exerting multifaceted efforts to increasingly successfully discharge their class assignment of strengthening and reliably protecting the worker-peasant rule.

This year's day of honor is entirely marked by the preparations for the 10th SED Congress. It is part and parcel of the finest traditions of our country's working people to prepare such highlights of social life with outstanding initiatives and work achievements.

Our sergeants and officers as well as the civilian employees are joining this comprehensive mass movement with exemplary deeds. Guided by the decisions of the party of the workers class, their thoughts and actions also are inspired by the effort to give their best for the party congress and to do all they can for the people's well-being.

Internal Order Secured From the Very First Hour

The emergence and development of the People's Police are inseparably linked with the revolutionary struggles of the workers class and with the antifascist-democratic upheaval and socialist construction in our country. With the blossoming of the GDR, when progressive forces of our people under SED leadership began to carry out the antifascist democratic transformation and to secure its successes, this new democratic police was formed from proven representatives of the workers class and other tested antifascists. From the very first hour its entire activity was aimed at protecting internal order, at promoting social progress and at asserting the working people's rights.

In all these years the People's Police had to stand many tests. The GPP's anniversary, which we are commemorating only a few weeks after the 35th anniversary of the liberation from fascism by the heroic Soviet Army, is another occasion for us for to convey to our Soviet brothers in class and arms our most cordial gratitude for their great assistance and support in building and developing the People's Police.

The growing demands that result from the further fashioning of the developed socialist society and from the exacerbating class conflict with imperialism are leveling new demands against the protection of the socialist state and law system. A stable, constantly consolidating high public order and security are increasingly becoming an important prerequisite for the development of all processes in the political, economic, social and intellectual-cultural fields. The scale of our material-technical base, the further increasing dimensions of the national economy as well as the constantly deepening socialist economic integration with the fraternal countries objectively require a higher degree of efficiency in the strict observance and consistent implementation of socialist legality. Together with the voluntary GPP assistants and in close cooperation with other social forces our members are intensifying their efforts to enhance the effectiveness and quality of their activities.

Gratitude to Voluntary Assistants and Many Other Partners

The multifacted activities of the workers class and of the working people who are increasingly making the struggle for order and security, discipline and cleanliness a firm component element of the struggle for plan fulfillment a matter of their own concern, deepen the close cooperation between the GPP and the population. Proof of this is also the fact that, for example, some 150,000 voluntary GPP assistants, some 270,000 members of social bodies in the field of traffic safety and more than 450,000 members of voluntary fire brigades are striving for a high degree of public order and security. [paragraph continues]

The unshakeable relationship of trust between the GPP members as well as the other organs of the Ministry of Interior and the working people in the enterprises, cities and communities is an obvious expression of socialist democracy, convincing proof of the superiority and advantages of the socialist societal system over capitalism.

We would like to thank all those who are conscientiously helping to guarantee public order and security. Particular recognition is due to the voluntary assistants, the members of the traffic security aktiv and of the voluntary fire brigades, to the house record keepers (hausbuchbeauftragte), the members of the FDJ order keeping groups, the school crossing wardens, and the young traffic and firefighting assistants.

Socialist Law Is Asserted Consistently

We reaffirm on our day of honor: Loyal to our oath we shall further enhance our efforts to secure a high degree of public order and security, to consistently assert socialist law, to insure the freedom, life and property of the citizens as well as to guarantee revolutionary vigilance and a high fighting strength at all times. For this purpose the sergeants and officers of the GPP and of the other organs of the Ministry of Interior will deepen their political and professional knowledge and will strengthen their readiness for action. In view of the stepped-up machinations of the reactionary imperialist forces, of their antidetente course of confrontation, it is and remains the supreme requirement of the GPP's activity to make its contribution to the protection of the socialist state and social system and thus to the preservation of peace.

As they were three and a half decades ago, constant guidance by the SED, the inviolable friendship with the Soviet Union and its protective and security organs as well as the inseparable unity with the workers class and all other working people, continue to be inexhaustible sources for our activities. In unchangeable loyalty to the cause of socialism and communism under the slogan, "March Toward the 10th Party Congress--For High Revolutionary Vigilance, Security and Order," the sergeants and officers of the GPP and of the other organs of the Ministry of Interior will accomplish with both their hearts and minds outstanding new performances for the protection and strengthening of our worker-peasant power.

Order of Day; Promotions

AU021342 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--In an Order of the Day on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the German People's Police, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman and chairman of the GDR's National Defense Council, paid tribute to the outstanding personal achievements of Col Gen Friedrich Dickel, minister of interior and chief of the German People's Police, in the creation, development and steady increase of the state of readiness of the German People's Police and the other organs of the Ministry of Interior.

On the same occasion, he promoted Maj Gen Karl-Heinz Wagner to lieutenant general and Walter Arnold, Otto Budde, Friedhelm Rausch, Horst Selent and Guenther Zirkenbach, colonels of the People's Police, to major generals.

Also present were Col Gen Fritz Streletz, secretary of the GDR's National Defense Council, and Col Gen Herbert Scheibe, chief of the SED Central Committee Department for Security.

SOVIET GENERALS VISIT WORKERS' MILITIA COMMAND

AU071403 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] On Wednesday [2 July], Col Gen Vladimir Sivenok, commander of the Soviet Southern Army Group stationed temporarily in our country, and Lt Gen Nikolay Shevkun, member of the Military Council of the Southern Army Group and chief of a political group, visited the National Command of the Workers' Militia. The guests were welcomed by Sandor Borbely, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and national commander of the Workers' Militia, who briefed them on the activity and life of the Hungarian Workers' Militia.

VIETNAMESE LABOR MINISTER LEAVES BUDAPEST

LD071846 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 7 (MTI)--Nguyen Tho Chan, labour minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, left Budapest on Monday at the end of an official, friendly visit to Hungary. The Vietnamese minister was invited by Hungarian Labour Minister Ferenc Trethon.

Nguyen Tho Chan conducted talks about timely labour and social welfare questions as well as about cooperation with Hungary. Also present at thediscussions were Lajos Karsai, Hungarian ambassador to Hanoi, and Nguyen Phu Soai, Vietnamese ambassador to Budapest. The visiting minister was received by James Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA CONTINUES TALKS IN SWITZERLAND

LD041430 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] The talks between Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and his Swiss counterpart are continuing in Switzerland today. Yesterday, in addition to relations between the two countries, they also discussed the most important issues of international politics, including first and foremost, European detente.

On the most significant issues the standpoints of Frigyes Puja and his host Pierre Aubert are close. At the same time they stressed that a great deal still remains to be done to make use of possibilities for economic and cultural cooperation. Frigyes Puja was received by President Chevallaz of the Swiss confederation yesterday.

PUJA DEPARTS FOR POLAND ON FRIENDLY VISIT

LD080928 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] The Hungarian minister of foreign affairs left for Poland today. Frigyes Puja has been invited by Emil Wojtaszek, Polish minister of foreign affairs, for a friendly visit.

VETERINARIAN KILLED IN TERRORIST ATTACK IN ANGOIA

LD071856 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 7 (MTI)--MTI reports from Luanda: The aggressor forces of the Republic of South Africa and the counter-revolutionary gangs of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] launched a terrorist attack in the Bata Farta region of Angola on July 3. The attack killed Hungarian veterinary surgeon Dr. Laszlo Eosi. An Angolan expert was seriously injured, while a Vietnamese specialist disappeared. The experts who fell victim to the terrorist action had been in Angola to assist the African country in restoring its economy.

KADAR OUTLINES VIEWS ON OLYMPICS BOYCOTT ISSUE

LD042140 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Janos Kadar visited the Tata training camp today. Zoltan Novotnai reports:

At the camp, Janos Kadar was welcomed by Mihaly Korom, member of the MSZMP Politburo and Central Committee secretary; Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Istvan Buda, under secretary of state and chairman of the Hungarian Olympic Committee and the Physical Education and Sports Office; and leaders of Komarom County and Tata.

Janos Kadar then met jointly with the leaders of the various sports disciplines and the atheletes. Regarding the role of leading competitors, he said:

[Begin Kadar recording] The leading competitors are playing a special role. Well, dear comrades, we have inspected a few training sessions. I have sufficient experience and have also a feeling for reality and I know that when we are not here even tougher exercises go on and are necessary. Leading competitors, let it be said among us, must work hard. They must lead a disciplined life. Today, to be a leading competitor requires even under home conditions and under international circumstances special willpower from the men. But to this I can add only that if someone has set his mind upon sports, be it a young man, young girl, or young woman, then it is not worth doing half-heartedly but completely with one's full devotion, and one has to do it by accepting all that it involves. And then the period of gladness comes along, too. [end recording].

He also outlined how, under the present international situation, we see the Moscow Olympics:

[Begin Kadar recording] You know that certain American circles--under a trumped up pretext--have decided to pronounce and organize a boycott against the Moscow Olympics. This turned out in such a way, this boycott, that I have to say that it has failed. Because it is true-- and from a sporting angle this is naturally regrettable and we regret it too--that about three great sporting nations' competitors, as matters stand at present, will not take part in the Moscow Olympics, but as far as boycott, it has failed. In this question we profess that as followers and supporters of the Olympic ideal we consider the Moscow Olympics as Olympic games of full value and support them fully, as far as we are concerned. [end recording]

Janos Kadar then gave an encouraging sendoff to our Olympic hopefuls.

[Begin Kadar recording] On this occasion, as the whole team is present, I tell the leaders of the Hungarian Olympic team and the leaders of the disciplines that I wish them good work, good health, and to the members of the Olympic team also good health and full success. Let their ideas and hopes regarding the competitions come true as they wish it deep in their hearts. I wish this in my own name, in the name of those invited comrades who have come with me and in the name of the leading bodies of our country and naturally on my own behalf [as heard]. Remember this red-white-green flag of ours, our national anthem and compete as beautifully there in Moscow as they demand it of you. I wish you good health and much success. [applause] [end recording]

PARTY, TRADE UNION LEADERS DISCUSS TASKS

LD071932 Budapest MTI in English 1804 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 7 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and the secretaries of the Central Committee, received on Monday, July 7, at the headquarters of the HSWP Central Committee Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), and the members of the SZOT Secretariat.

At the discussions they reviewed the tasks arising from the resolutions of the 12th congress of the party and from the implementation of this year's national economic plan, with special attention to the tasks of the party organizations and trade unions. The general secretary of SZOT informed on the trade union elections and the preparations for the next, 24th Congress of the Hungarian trade unions.

The participants of the discussions emphasized that, in accordance with the principles and practices strengthened at a number of congresses, the HSWP depends on the trade unions in solving the tasks of socialist building work, and the trade unions, representing the interests of their membership, will do everything for attaining the main political aims of the 12th congress, for the successful accomplishment of the tasks.

BERECZ CITED ON COMMUNIST-SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC RELATIONS

LD071037 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Jun 80 p 12

[Excerpt] The periodical POLITIQUE AUJOURD'HUI published in its mid-June edition an introductory expose by Janos Berecz, chief of the MSZMP Central Committee Department of International Relations, at a European communist parties' meeting which took place at Tihany (Hungary) 11-13 December 1979. Relations between communist parties and social democratic parties were the meetings' theme.

Berecz analyzed at great length the development of social democratic parties in the seventies and stated in conclusion that "possibilities of cooperation between communists and social democrats are real even though there are some specific factors which make such cooperation difficult." [paragraph continues]

Considering these relations, first and foremost, within the "national framework," Berecz emphasizes that they are "every fraternal party's internal affair." "At the same time, however, " he adds, "every communist party must realize that such relations with the social democratic masses--or leadership--and, eventually, officially established relations with any social democratic party as a whole are bound not only to influence any given country's internal political life but also to assume international significance."

Importance of Social Democratic Movement

Berecz also states that communist parties must "build" multilateral reations with social democratic parties. "Various joint actions," he writes, "initiatives, discussions, agreements and so forth can take place, inter alia, within trade unions, cooperative movements, peace organizations and so forth. In our view, it would also be possible to establish, within the framework of the Brussels International Committee for Security and Cooperation, increasingly active and broad cooperation between communists and social democrats. As for the social democratic movement, it has been urging us to participate in the activities of the north-south commission which was created by Brandt. We must consider this question carefully and cautiously."

Berecz states that his party "greatly appreciates the special but very important form of multilateral relations which have been established as a result of the development of a constructive exchange of ideas between CPSU leaders and the socialist international disarmament working group," relations which have been marked, among other things, by a meeting between this working group and Brezhnev in Moscow in September 1979.

And Berecz concludes: "Among the possible objectives of any joint action involving communists and social democrats, curbing the arms race and preventing any eventual increase in military tension is especially topical.... Our belief that these questions are of common interest and that a rapprochement between our views based on common interests is possible, is in our view, is especially positive. All this has also been confirmed by the fact that in a number of capitalist countries the social democratic movement is--apart from the communists--the movement most willing to solve military problems through negotiation. This assumes a special importance because, as a result of their position, social democratic parties can exert influence on the political and military decisions adopted by the U.S. administration and NATO."

BRIEFS

UK ECONOMIC TALKS--Budapest, June 28, MTI--The Hungarian-English Economic, Industrial and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Joint Commission held its session in London between June 24 and 27. A protocol was signed on the talks. Trade between Hungary and England was characterized last year by the more vigorous increase of Hungarian export, which surpassed the preceding year's by 21.6 percent in 1979. English export to Hungary decreased by 5.4 percent, and with this the trade balance has become more balanced. The value of trade surpassed 112 million English pounds. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 29 Jun 80 LD]

TRYBUNA LUDU EXPLAINS NEED FOR INCREASED MEAT PRICES

AU071101 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Jul 80 p 2

[Ewa Fiala commentary: "Wheat and Prices"]

[Text] New, higher prices have been introduced for some kinds of meat, including boneless beef, ham shanks, smoked and unsmoked bacon, turkeys, ducks, the so-called geese for export and some poultry products (the prices of hens and chickens have not been changed).

In connection with this, we have received many questions from our readers that can be reduced to a single one: Must meat prices increase? And there can be only one answer: Unfortunately, yes.

The need to put the meat market in order and the steps taken to do so were explicitly discussed at the first session of the Sejm of the 8th term. Accordingly, the increased range of meat to be sold at market prices has been linked with the decision that the resources obtained in this way will be used to increase family allowances, pensions and lower wages.

What is the range of commercial sales? Out of the more than 2 million tons of meat to be marketed this year, about 420,000 tons will be sold at market prices. Thus the basic share in the volume of goods, over 1.6 million tons, is being sold and will continue to be sold according to the principles that have been in effect previously.

As far as workers' canteens, dining rooms in holiday resorts, camps, hospitals, kindergartens and preschool establishments, or the so-called closed public catering establishments, are concerned, consumers will not be affected at all by the changes. Those canteens will be supplied with meat at higher prices, but the differences will be off set from budget subsidies. Thus the price increase will not burden the consumers.

In restaurants and other establishments of the so-called open gastronomy, the prices of meat courses will be calculated on the basis of market prices.

This is the essence of the present changes that were announced in advance. They result from the growing costs of breeding and the production of cattle on the hoof. Subsidies paid from the state budget only to off set the disproportion between the procurement price paid to the peasants and the price paid by the customers in stores, averaged Z34.4 per kilogram last year. The peasants had to be paid a higher procurement price because otherwise they would have been unable to cover the costs of breeding: fodder, fodder components and admixtures, seeding materials, machines.... Agricultural and stockbreeding production costs--not only ours--are growing very fast. In Polish agriculture they are estimated to have doubled in current prices in the 1970-79 period.

Moreover, the abovementioned subsidies for each kilo of meat do not exhaust outlays paid by the state to obtain a certain meat production. In addition, the state must pay the enormous and constantly growing costs connected with grain imports and with the need for investments that are frequently remote from the butcher, yet work for the butcher, and in farm buildings.

We must restrict grain imports as early as this year. At the same time, we are doing our best to increase grain output at home, to intensify the production of all kinds of fodder and to attain self-sufficiency in that respect. But this is a difficult task that cannot be accomplished in 1 year.

The situation in agriculture promises no quick improvements in meat supplies at present and in the immediate future. For this reason these supplies, unfortunately, must also be regulated by means of prices. This is indispensable if we want to put the market situation in order and remove the disproportion between production and sales costs, and provide better incentives for increased breeding and for proper use of the real amount of food available.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ON 'UNAVOIDABLE' CHANGES IN MEAT MARKET

AU071238 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 3 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

["Unavoidable Changes on the Meat Market"]

[Text] PAP--As of 1 July, several more varieties of meat and meat products have been assigned for sales in commercial shops. This year it applies to the following varieties of meat:

Ham shanks, boneless beef, smoked and unsmoked bacon, ducks, turkeys and geese. The prices of other items sold both in specialized stores and in the network of standard retail stores have not been affected. Those and other products hitherto sold in commercial stores will also be supplied at market prices to the establishments of the so-called open and closed gastronomy. In the case of the latter, the supply principles will not affect the retail prices of meals, which will remain at the same level in plant, students and resort dining rooms. Also kindergartens, presc establishments and hospitals will not be affected by them.

For many years foodstuff prices in our country have beeen socially motivated and, as is known, have moved far away from production costs. This year state subsidies for meat industry products have totaled 276 billion, while the gross value of that production amounted to about 290 billion. This has affected the entire market policy and in practice hampers a more rational pursuit of the price policy, and thus the shaping of the consumption structure.

This year the situation on the meat market has been more difficult than in the corresponding period of last year. Reduced consumers' pressure in that sphere is to be substantiated, and not only economically, although economic motives prevail. As was noted at the recent SEJM session, the shaping of the correct structure of consumption is an essential element in the harmonization of the economy as a whole. We are unable to increase expensive fodder imports, and this is what matters in stockbreeding production. Therefore, preferences in consumption must be given to other items, the more so since this year's forecasts indicate rather abundant milk supplies, as well as better supplies of fish and fish products, vegetables, fruit and other foodstuffs.

The scope of commercial trade in meat has so far been small in our country. Now it will account for 420,000 tons of meat and meat products out of the total of 2,245,000 tons to be marketed this year. The bulk of meat and meat products will still be sold according to the principles effective previously.

It should be emphasized that the additional resources gained from somewhat reducing subsidies for meat production, in accordance with the premier's statement made in April, have been assigned to improve family budgets of persons with low wages, to assist families with many children, disabled and retired people.

Meat market problems are difficult both from the economic and the social points of view. Their settlement calls for the consistent implementation of the feeding program, for the further modernization of agriculture, for raising farm productivity and for the better utilization of all farm produce and all reserves available to better organize procurements, transportation and processing.

To make our country abundant in foodstuffs, we need time, investments and gradual changes in the agrarian structure. The costs of agricultural production are growing and will continue to grow. This is the price of adapting the production abilities of agriculture to the growing food needs. This is a problem that concerns the economy as a whole--all those spheres whose daily toil helps raise the potential abilities of our agriculture, attain better crops and yields, and as a result of this, more abundant supplies for the market.

PARIS LE MONDE VIEWS MEAT PRICING, UNREST

LD080815 Paris LE MONDE in French 6-7 Jul 80 p 3

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "Government Maneuvers To Reduce Social Tension"]

[Excerpt] Vienna--The operation to raise meat prices launched in Poland on Tuesday, 1 July, is turning into a chess game between the government and the working class. It is becoming difficult to weigh up the carefully calculated slowness and the hesitation and conflicting rumors which circulated about the spread of social tension just before the weekend.

The protest movements had apparently "virtually" ended on Thursday, according to the authorities, who are making less and less effort to conceal the scale they reached on Tuesday and Wednesday. Indeed, work was resumed at noon on 3 July at the Ursus agricultural machine combine, where the strike was joined by 40 percent of the staff. However, according to information gathered by the Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR], the main dissident group, the return to work is conditional, awaiting the results of negotiations between the strikers' delegates and management on a compensatory wage increase.

The same is apparently true of the Tczew gearbox factory south of Gdansk, where 3,500 people went on strike. At Mielec in southwest Poland the strikers, before returning to work, apparently obtained a rise of Z300 to Z400 and an end to the new production rates imposed at the beginning of the month. Finally, in Warsaw streetcar drivers apparently submitted a list of specific demands on Friday (including revocation of the price rises) and threatened to strike as from Monday 7 July if their demands are not met.

The Return of the Reformers

At the same time, it seems that the price rises are only actually being applied with extreme caution, since several butchers in Warsaw have still not altered their price tickets. Added to the fact that the new prices have not yet come into force in all regions of Poland, this is beginning to suggest that the authorities could be starting to back down. At the moment nothing--neither the tone of official statements nor, above all, the economic requirements--is confirming this hypothesis. However, the fact that it has started to circulate is worrying the authorities, because the caution they are showing in practice could be seen as a sign of weakness and encourage resistance instead of making it possible to overcome it quickly.

In any event, the problem will now be to try not to give wage increases so large as to spark off new demands, and to avoid increasing demand in a market which cannot meet it. Indeed, the immediate consequence would be to aggravate inflation which, according to official statements reported by UPI, has already reached 5.4 percent for the first 4 months of 1980, heralding a record rate by the end of the year even before the 1 July price rises.

CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER DZUR ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD072304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] At the invitation of Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, Army Gen Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czechoslovak minister of national defense, arrived today in Poland on a 5-day official visit of friendship. During their meeting today, the ministers of national defense of the two countries highly appreciated the fraternal, allied relations between the Armed Forces of People's Poland and the Czechoslovak People's Army, and outlined guidelines for their further consolidation and enrichment. Minister Martin Dzur and members of the delegation visited Alojzy Karkoszka, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Warsaw party committee. The meeting was also attended by Jerzy Majewski, the mayor of Warsaw.

GIEREK RECEIVES FRG PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD072034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, today received Wolfgang Mischnick, chairman of the FRG Free Democratic Party parliamentary delegation. The meeting was attended by Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, chairman of the Democratic Party Central Committee. Certain problems of the present international situation and bilateral cooperation between Poland and the FRG were discussed.

Also today Wolfgang Mischnick was received by Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Polish side of the Poland-FRG commission. The importance of the processes of detente for the development of East-West economic relations including the expansion of Polish-FRG economic cooperation was stressed during the talks. Wolfgang Mischnick today paid a visit to Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs.

FOREIGN MINISTER WOJTASZEK ADDRESSES PARIS LUNCHEON 3 JULY

AU071520 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Jul 80 p 7

[Report on speech by E. Wojtaszek, Polish minister of foreign affairs, at the 3 July luncheon in Paris given in his honor by Jean Francois Poncet, French minister of foreign affairs]

[Text] PAP--At the beginning, Minister Wojtaszek stated that in the past 5 years Poland and France developed cooperation that frequently had precursory features, cooperation shaping new qualities in the present practice of international relations. Both our states are actively pursuing the policy of building bridges of confidence and cooperation between East and West. That gives their relations a European dimension that counts. For this reason, we pay so much attention to the Wilanow meeting. That meeting has kindled the necessary flame of hope in the complex development period in the international situation.

The present international situation particularly requires everyone's composure, caution and political wisdom. The present-day world, and particularly European states, should intensify their common efforts to prevent negative trends, to preserve the valuable achievements of detente, to continue the policy of detente, and to encourage every move favorable to peaceful coexistence among peoples. The feeling of common destinies and of joint responsibility for the present and future peaceful development of peoples should provide a basis for constructive initiatives in the East and West. While drawing conclusions from its own history, Poland has consistently come forward for and actively supported the development of East-West relations. We note with appreciation a similar attitude characterizing French policy.

We attach much importance to a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. While voicing our preparedness to hold it in Warsaw, we hope that conference may become a basis for consolidating peace, mutual confidence, and for effective steps to reduce armed forces and armaments. I am confident that the Polish-French dialogue will contribute to constructive Polish-French cooperation in preparations for an holding the important European meeting in Madrid.

In speaking of Polish-French relations, the chief of Polish diplomacy stated that their dynamic development, so favorable for European detente, has also produced appreciable benefits for our two states. The vision of active cooperation outlined by the leaders of our states and adopted in joint political documents has assumed real shapes. It has encompassed many spheres.

A systematic and direct dialogue at the highest level is a very valuable factor initiating and stiumlating the development of mutual cooperation. That is why we attach so much attention to the French president's forthcoming visit to Poland.

Our many meetings and talks, Minister Wojtaszek emphasized at the end, have created an atmosphere of mutual understanding, confidence and friendliness. We equally value the comprehensive development of cooperation and friendship between our peoples. In that great cause linking us, we enjoy the support of political leaderships in both states and of the Polish and French peoples in their will for rapprochement. Under such favorable conditions, our cooperation has lasting and favorable prospects.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON WOJTASZEK'S VISIT TO FRANCE

AU071521 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Jul 80 p 7

[Report on the communique published at the end of Minister of Foreign Affairs Emil Wojtaszek's visit to France 2-3 July]

[Text] PAP--At the invitation of Jean Francois Poncet, French minister of foreign affairs, Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, was on an official visit to France on 2 and 3 July. E. Wojtaszek was received by Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the Republic of France.

The two ministers held talks in an atmosphere of traditional friendship and mutual confidence characteristic of Polish-French relations. They dealt with bilateral relations, the international situation and preparations for the forthcoming visit by the president of the Republic of France to Poland.

The Polish minister of foreign affairs has invited Minister Francois Poncet to pay an official visit to Poland. The invitation has been accepted with satisfaction.

PINKOWSKI REPORTS AT SEJM SESSION ON 23 JUNE

AU041400 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Jun 80 p 4

[Apparent text of report by Jozef Pinkowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member, at the 23 June Sejm session in Warsaw]

[Text] Citizen speaker, may it please the house: In the present debate, we are assessing the 1979 results on the basis of reports delivered to the house by the government, the Economic, Budgetary and Financial Commission and Comrade Wrzaszczyk, Council of Ministers deputy chairman and Planning Commission chairman.

It is essential to draw from the assessment of the country's current economic situation correct conclusions that will help accomplish tasks planned for the current year, and thus prepare favorable conditions for further development activities in accordance with the guidelines drawn up by the 8th PZPR Congress, in order to render the economy more efficient and harmonious and to actively and vigorously deal with the difficult problems confronting us.

We have at our disposal a large and considerably modernized economic potential. Taking into account its volume, structure, the value and nature of fixed assets, as well as the knowledge, intellectual abilities, qualifications and skills of employed personnel, that potential shows a quantitatively and qualitatively high level of production forces.

The point now is to continue, under more complex and difficult conditions, the country's development process, to maintain the attained living standards and to ensure their improvement in desired sectors. For this purpose we must exert efforts both to make better use of the potential available, to increase its economic returns, and to enable our economy to resist the emerging difficulties and more complex conditions.

In this context, analysis of the 1979 results and of the progress made in implementing the plan and budget in the first half of the present year furnishes many conclusions. Last year had abundant factors reducing the effects of our people's efforts. The very unfavorable weather conditions deteriorated the situation in spheres having great impact on economic functioning as a whole, such as power production, transport and agriculture. This resulted in certain production shortages and losses that, notwithstanding the increased outlays and efforts, we were unable to compensate for and accomplish planned tasks. This was tackled in the discussion.

Arrears and increased strains have thus emerged, particularly in material balances that affect the work of industry and construction, that have affected this year's supplies and must be taken into account.

The functioning of our economy has been significantly affected by the situation in foreign trade. The latter in its turn has been affected by our export abilities, the phenomena of acute inflation, growing prices on the capitalist market, protectionism and various other obstacles. In the current year exports have been growing too slowly, and in imports, in addition to the deficit in turnovers, we have been unable to ensure sufficient supplies of raw and other materials and goods.

All that has affected our present situation and the accomplishment of this year's tasks. Moreover, all of us are aware of other factors affecting this situation. We are aware that our failure to attain desired effects in reducing the consumption of electricity, fuel, raw and other materials, and cases of extravagance have been increasing strains in supplies and raising development costs.

The fact that many enterprises are experiencing personnel fluctuation, incurring losses in nominal working time and deficient labor organization, that they are not properly accomplishing tasks in the sphere of employment rationalization, results in growing costs and falling communal productivity. We must draw conclusions from all those objective and subjective factors. We must take steps to attain further progress in our economy, because it is a foundation for further improvements in the living standards of the population.

Comrade deputies, although progress in accomplishing tasks in the first half of this year was better than last year, all ailments have not been cured and the assessment of the further developing situation shows that we must redouble our efforts to actively resist the occurring difficulties and take appropriate steps in that direction.

Thus it is to be emphasized that, while referring to the 1979 results and to the anticipated development of the situation, the government submitted to the Sejm, in the middle of the year, proposals concerning the further fulfillment of the 1980 plan for the country's socioeconomic development, and the introduction of some indispensable changes into it. The purpose of the tabled proposals is:

1. To better adapt enterprise production and tasks to the needs and actual supply abilities from national sources and imports;

2. To increase our economy's exporting ability, and at the same time to rationalize imports in order to attain a surplus in commodity turnovers with foreign countries this year;

3. To raise efficiency through better use of production factors and intensified economizing.

All these measures have the objective of adapting our economy to more complex development conditions, and at the same time to protect fundamental social goals. On behalf of the PZPR Sejm faction I would like to state that our party backs these proposals and will act to implement them.

In implementing this year's plan, we must attach particular attention to qualitative progress in our economy. This progress will be decisive for our further development abilities. While dealing with the task of improving efficiency as the supreme postulate in the national economy, Comrade Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, in his concluding speech at the 8th PZPR Congress emphasized that "in the present complex situation efficiency is a key to progress, to increased industrial and agricultural production, to enriching the internal market and exports, and to the satisfaction of housing needs. It is a condition for implementing the party program in all spheres of life."

Our society is increasingly aware of this truth, and more and more economic cadres and enterprises are applying those criteria in practice. However, general progress in this sphere is still inadequate. The effects attained in relation to the outlays made are still unsatisfactory. In 1979 industry, instead of reducing production costs by 0.5 percent as planned, increased those costs 1.5 percent, or by nearly Z39 billion. The same occurred in construction where costs exceeded the plan guidelines by more Z7 billion. As a result of this, payments from accumulations made by enterprises to the state budget have decreased. Even if one takes into account the difficult conditions for accomplishing the 1979 tasks, those results are unsatisfactory. Radical improvement is essential.

In a situation where supply difficulties are growing despite the enormous efforts exerted in recent years in the sphere of developing the country's raw material basis, it is highly important to reduce material costs and to more speedily shift from the priority still given to quantity in some spheres to the demand for high-quality goods and better manufacture. It is essential to constantly and consistently work in that direction at all levels of the economic process, starting with designers and technologists and ending with those accomplishing production tasks.

Better adapting production tasks to supply abilities cannot be accomplished at one stroke. Concern for the further proper development of the country's production potential is to be shared by manufacturing and raw materials industries, as well as the scientific-technical basis.

This must be done this year, with the application of all reserves available, wherever the domestic raw materials basis allows it and whenever the planned and above-plan production for the market or for export is possible. With the idea of improving conditions for accomplishing the current tasks, and harmonizing the economy in the long run, it is essential to intensify activities to make thriftier and better use of raw materials in manufacture, including secondary raw materials and waste, to make better use of fodder in agriculture, and to more rapidly get rid of unnecessary imports. It is necessary to accelerate the development of small-scale production that is based on domestic and local raw materials and that is able to a significantly larger degree to bring about improvements in the market situation. It is imperative to intensify services.

While speaking of qualitative progress, we must also bear in mind the proper use of equipment. In the technical field, our economy has taken a great step forward. This has been manifested in rapidly improving equipment, and in the development of mechanization and automation in production processes.

Notwithstanding all that, many enterprises are continuing claims for increasing the payroll. Yet at present, under the changed demographic conditions, it is impossible to meet those needs without causing harm to the development of many branches, including agriculture and the sphere of services and industries supplying raw materials.

For that reason, one must not yield to the pressure for manpower while at the same time workers' qualifications are not being used in a rational manner, while the structure of employment is inadequate, while there are cases of disrespect for labor and while losses incurred in nominal working time are occasionally significant. Thus it is necessary to intensify activities to rationalize employment.

To put employment in order, to tighten labor discipline, to improve the system of norm setting and to promote solicitude for the rational engagement of equipment--these are important tasks confronting all of us, and primarily leaders of enterprises and workers' self-government. It is also an area for action by party organizations and trade unions.

In our economy, it is highly important to shape and encourage the ability to export. Production potential, significantly increased and modernized in the present decade, allows us to draw bigger profits from the international division of labor. We have the necessary conditions to increase the share of exports in the national income, as is the case in all economically highly developed countries.

Properly balanced exports and imports, and surpluses in foreign trade turnovers are indispensable in harmonizing the national economy and improving our balance of payments. The share of our production for export is relatively small. It only amounts to about 15 percent of the country's industrial production. Thus our potential has not been fully used.

For this reason, while further implementing the plan in the current year, we should endeavor to increase production for export in excess of the original planned targets. This is a paramount task for all branches and for most associations and enterprises. At the same time, we must intensify the rationalization of imports.

Conditions for this are available, and it is possible to make use of the existing reserves, including the most important of them--improvements in the structure of production and in the quality of manufactured goods. We have favorable conditions to increase the share of production for export and marketing in the country's industrial production as a whole, and it must be achieved.

We are eager to develop our commodity exchange with all partners on the principle of mutual benefits. We attach particular attention to our economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community.

The 34th CEMA session, held in Prague a few days ago, assessed the present effects of this cooperation and noted broad opportunities for its further development, for deepening and expanding coproduction links and scientific-technical cooperation. We regard this activity as one of the main ways to make better use of and further develop the economic potential of Poland and of our socialist partners, and we will vigorously act to carry it out. In economic activity, investments are of fundamental importance for the country's development. In that field we must resolutely and consistently concentrate efforts on the most important projects capable of rapidly producing effects necessary for the country. We must tighten investment discipline, resist increasing costs and increase the share of investment for modernization. We are particularly interested in the fulfillment of plans for hospital construction and tasks in the sphere of science and education, and especially in housing construction. It is our intention to fulfill the plans for housing construction smoothly and comprehensively. For this reason, it is only fair to take a realistic attitude to the existing situation, to tolerate no deviations from the plan in that sphere, to assess annual effects strictly in accordance with the stage reached at the end of the year, to properly prepare incomplete projects for the following year, and to resist the frequently recurring practice of fulfilling plans for construction with settlements at the expense of services or the quality of dwellings.

May it please the house, the successful implementation of our plans for socioeconomic development depends on the joint efforts and participation of all people in the city and the countryside. Our party, in cooperation with the allied parties, pays much heed to providing favorable social conditions to translate into reality the program guidelines for the country's development.

At present, that primarily depends on the dissemination of an honest awareness of the state of our economy, which possesses enormous potentials and possibilities--in the present decade alone the gross value of fixed assets increased from less than Z5 billion to about Z9 billion -- and that depends on shaping active attitudes, on initiatives, and on encouraging the citizens of our state to overcome difficulties and improve the results of the joint people's efforts. We can only set apart for consumption as much as we have produced. We must not live beyond our means.

Social and economic development is not smooth. There are favorable and unfavorable trends in it. The results of development eventually depend on the ability both to make use of favorable conditions and -- under less favorable conditions -- to mobilize forces adequate to successfully face difficulties.

While looking back at our achievements, one can say that we have sufficient evidence of precisely that activity. The present decade is proof of that, particularly in its first half when we made use of the existing favorable conditions and, in line with the strategy traced by the 6th and 7th congresses, made significant economic and social progress, increased and modernized production potential and substantially raised our society's living standards.

Later on, when conditions deteriorated, we developed activity to resist difficulties. But this is not an easy thing. It is imperative to redouble our efforts in that sphere.

There is every evidence that the complex situation affecting our development will not change soon. The power, raw material and food problems in the world may deteriorate. Also, other unfavorable phenomena may emerge. While expanding our trade relations and cooperation with foreign countries, we must at the same time take steps to raise the level of self-sufficiency in many spheres of our economy, and to improve its ability to adapt development to new, more complex conditions.

The first and most elementary condition for such activity is to make use of every reserve to improve management and create everywhere an atmosphere favorable for vigorous activities; to reject mediocrity, fight disrespect for public property and honest work, resist passivity and malcontent moods wherever need be--at every enterprise, village and in every circle--and to take steps to improve our economic results.

We must tighten social discipline in implementing our plans. We must see to it that the plans are respected at all management levels, particularly those anticipating effects in relation to outlays made, expenditure in materials and wages, economic productivity in the broad sense of the term, the quality of labor and the satisfaction of social needs. In our attitude to the plans and their fulfillment, we must consolidate the principle of respect for the supreme interests of the state and people, and must overcome every particularism.

The implementation of the 1980 plan will close the present 5-year period. Notwithstanding the many difficulties and unfavorable conditions, that period will make a farther significant step in developing material production, and particularly industry.

The present 5-year period is remarkable for the implementation of many social programs of fundamental significance to the public, encompassing both the younger generation and the working conditions of adults, and for a social insurance system for the entire urban and rural population. As a result of this, in the present 5-year period state expenditure for welfare will have more than doubled.

Despite the difficult conditions, we are making progress, although not all tasks under the current 5-year plan will have been fully implemented. We must use the coming months to attain the best possible results in managing the resources available.

The conference of workers' self-government must define in detail, on the basis of the 6-month results, enterprise tasks for the second half of the year, particularly bearing in mind improvements in economic results and quality.

Peasants and cooperative self-government along with communal authorities must develop activity in the countryside to perform further agricultural tasks well and in a thrifty manner, and particularly increasing fodder stocks.

Concrete and constructive measures must be taken everywhere, in every quarter, to attain better results in work. The results of those efforts will determine the basis for working out, in line with the guidelines of the 8th congress, the next 5-year plan. The next 5-year plan's objective will be to further build up and modernize the country's production potential, to harmonize the economy, to provide conditions for attaining a higher level of work of the entire society, and thus to insure further improvements in living standards.

To accomplish further development tasks, we must take measures to improve planning and management methods. Those measures have already been initiated by the government. Among other things, their objective will be to consolidate the strategic role of the central plan, to improve the economic mechanisms of enterprises and economic units, to consolidate the role of financial instruments and credit in guiding economic processes, to improve the system of quotas and economic indexes, as well as to streamline organizational structures, to consolidate our economy in its orientation to fuller satisfaction of domestic market needs, and to boost its export abilities to a new, higher level.

At the present stage in all those activities, including current and long-term ones, a highly important role also belongs to leading cadres with their high selflessness, professional skills, organizational talents and daily behavior. Our party counts on those cadres, on their engagement, selflessness and initiatives.

We can only redouble our achievements and overcome difficulties on our path through the common and selfless efforts of the people. It is our most important duty and task. May it please the house: The PZPR faction of deputies will vote for the draft decision tabled by the Planning, Budget and Financial Commission.

GIEREK ADDRESSES 24 JUNE SEJM SESSION

LD242130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Speech by Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, at 24 June Sejm session--recorded]

[Text] Citizen marshal, citizen deputies: The Sejm debates of yesterday and today are linked by a common central idea: concern about ensuring the further successful and peaceful development of our country and nation.

The domestic and foreign policies are indivisibly linked with each other: They are both subject to the same national needs and reasons. Our Polish attitude to international issues reflects the experiences of the past as well as our contemporary aspirations and expectations. Our country is situated in the center of Europe, and the fronts of World Wars I and II rolled through Polish land several times. Our nation vividly remembers the great sacrifice and horrible devastation brought by the last war and the difficult efforts of reconstruction from ashes and smouldering ruins. Poland has a special moral right and duty to speak on behalf of the paramount cause of peace and security of nations. We will always bear in our national memory the tragic experience of September 1939 when we stood alone to face the occupier and when we were facing the total annihilation of our nation as a result of military defeat and Hitlerite occupation. The conclusions drawn by us from those tragic events of the past on the initiative of the Polish leftwing and the democratic camp as a whole reflect the historical wisdom of poles: We based the struggle for freedom on an alliance with the Soviet Union. Thanks to this, the more than 5 years of long struggle by our nation against the Hitlerite invador ended with our participation in the Berlin victory and the Polish state's recovery of its historical borders on the Odra, Nysa Luzycka and the Baltic. The alliance, friendship and partner-like cooperation with the Soviet Union passed the test of life with full marks. They constitute the unshakable principle of our policy.

Poland stands and will continue to stand steadfastly by the side of the Soviet Union. This results from the most vital interests of the Polish nation and is the basis of the independent life of our state and of the security and prosperity of the nation.

In the present world, divided and threatened with conflicts, our country is not alone as it was in the most tragic moments of its history. Our participation in the community of socialist countries enhances the value of our action in support of detente and peace and increases the meaning of our initiatives. The international policy of socialist countries, supported by their ever growing strength, is the main factor of peaceful stabilization in Europe.

The Polish People's Republic makes a contribution to this policy defined by the socialist regime, a contribution resulting from its position in Europe and the world, from its demographical and economic potential, and from its will to preserve peace. The lofty slogan of our forefathers--for your freedom and ours--has been completed by the contemporary Polish generation with the slogan: for your peace and ours.

But we do not approach the question of peace from our national viewpoint alone. In peace and by peace we conceive the implementation of socialist ideals. Peace is the indispensable condition of all progress and today it has become simply the condition of the very existence and development of civilization.

May it please the house, the interdependence of the fate of countries of our continent has reached a scale hitherto unknown. We are all linked together in good and in bad, in creative, all-advantageous cooperation as well as in the possible consequences of war. Minister Wojtaszek has defined in depth the current international situation and the reasons for the increase in tension. He also pointed out the dangers which result from this. It was these facts of life that we had in mind when we raised a voice of anxiety and warning from the rostrum of the Eighth PZPR Congress. We considered then the defense of detente and action for disarmament to be supreme goals. There we expressed the deepest wishes of our party and allied parties, all the organizations constituting the National Unity Front and all of Polish society. In the vital questions of peace and inviolability of borders the attitude of the Catholic Church in Poland also expresses the universal awareness of national goals. The foreign policy directives of the eighth congress are being consistently implemented by us in all undertakings of our state. The thinking which says that belonging to large political groups in the contemporary world deprives the policy of individual countries, particularly small and medium-size countries, of authenticity, credibility and initiative, is poor thinking. Our country, while faithfully carrying out its duties as an ally, also introduces a creative contribution into the development of the international situation. This is our own contribution, which is the result of national traditions, interests and aims. We believe that there are no disputes which cannot be solved by negotiations and political dialogue. Even when tension increases and when contradictory intentions are heard, one must patiently and steadfastly strive to explain one's views, to ascertain the reasons which guide the policy of each individual country and to seek solutions which remove the danger of war. Guided by this reasoning, we undertook and we continue to undertake steps in our foreign policy to reduce tension.

We were recently hosts, and this already has been mentioned from this rostrum, to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. The meeting in Wilanow was a political event of great significance to world peace and to detente in Europe.

It confirmed the importance of the honest and open dialogue between state leaders inspired by the will to continue the policy of detente and to search for peaceful solutions to difficult international problems. I am convinced that in time the significance of this meeting will be appreciated even more.

We are always ready for dialogue and cooperation in the interests of peace, detente and disarmament with all governments and all political forces. This is the joint policy of the socialist states. This policy was completely confirmed by the Warsaw declaration of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, adopted on 15 May this year. We Poles derived great satisfaction from the fact that on the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact--the defensive and political alliance of European socialist states--the fraternal countries unanimously expressed their view on fundamental contemporary issues in our capital.

The striving for a peaceful and just settlement of disputes, for defusing of tension and international conflicts, and for preservation of detente processes was, again wholeheartedly expressed in the resolution of yesterday's session of the CPSU Central Committee.

The decision of the Soviet Union to withdraw some army units from Afghanistan, a decision arrived at in agreement with the Government of Afghanistan, proves yet again the Soviet readiness for a political solution to the complicated problems in the Middle East on the basis of the principles of nonintervention from outside and guarantees of security for the states of that region.

We expect the governments of other countries to also take practical steps in this direction. We are and always have been in favor of broadening the process of detente and making it universal. On the other hand, we are against the attempts to shift tension from one region of the world to another, and in particular against shifting tension to Europe. We desire the continuity of detente, for which there is no rational alternative. The right to live in peace is mankind's most sacred right. Respect for this right and its defense is the most important duty of every government and every political movement. It is the principal measure of how correctly political and moral duties are understood.

Citizen deputies, we aim at constant development of political, economic and cultural relations with all countries on the principles of partnership and mutual benefits. Participation in the international division of labor occupies an important place in the development plans of our country.

Over the past decade we have greatly developed our cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries. We will continue to strive to extend and deepen this cooperation. We will also strive to develop cooperation with the Western states, seeing in this the implementation in practice of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different systems. We will develop and deepen relations with Asian, African and Latin American states. We highly value the contribution of the developing countries and of the nonaligned states to strengthening peace. We attach great importance to the Madrid meeting scheduled for this fall. We expect it to produce fresh impulses which will stimulate the process of detente.

We are ready to promote closer cooperation with all peaceful and realistic forces. We approve of the efforts of Pope John Paul II for disarmament and peaceful cooperation. Poland, just like the other socialist states, has always pointed to the need to supplement political detente with military detente. We and our allies have confirmed this stance repeatedly through concrete disarmament initiatives. In negotiations in Vienna, Geneva and at the United Nations, we seek solutions designed to limit armed forces and arms and to bring about disarmament.

The task of curbing the arms race becomes all the more urgent in the face of the dangerous escalation which is being brought about by NATO decisions. The socialist states are not striving to achieve military superiority. They advocate the reduction and elimination of military confrontation in Europe.

At the eighth congress of our party we submitted a proposal to host in Warsaw a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Such a conference could become an important platform for strengthening the foundations of peace on our continent.

Such a conference would work out effective means for lowering the level of armaments and for cooperation in all the countries which participated in the Helsinki conference, for the sake of building mutual trust. I wish to state with satisfaction that the idea of a Warsaw conference has received the full support of our allies and also has met with hopeful reactions in the West. The speediest possible ratification by the United States of the SALT agreement would be of great significance for an improvement in the international situation. We are of the opinion that there is an urgent need for talks on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles on the basis of the principles of equal security and reciprocity. We call on the NATO countries to abandon, or at least to postpone, the implementation of their December decision. Together with our allies and all peaceful and realistic forces, we will do everything to stop the dangerous arms race. Although we are aware how difficult such an aim is, we will not cease in our efforts to achieve it. [applause]

Citizen deputies, we act with full consistency in the defense of detente. We consider all progress, no matter how small, along this route to be precious. We must not, however, delude ourselves about a rapid improvement in the present international situation. The turn for the worse which occurred at the end of the seventies and is expressed in the aggravated political confrontation and the acceleration of the arms race has deep-seated reasons. Fundamental changes have occurred in the world.

The socialist system has expanded. The liberation process has led to the emancipation of the former colonies. The range of influence of imperialism and its political and economic domination have diminished. These revolutionary transformations were also assisted by the exacerbation of urban, ecological, raw material and food problems. The problems of the contemporary world can be handled by consistent striving for the construction of relations among states based on the principles of equal rights, sovereignty and mutually beneficial cooperation--in other words, on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

It is this direction in development for which the socialist countries are fighting. Such principles are contained in the historic Final Act of the Helsinki conference. However, as far as the imperialist system goes, the forces wanting cold war, the worsening of tension and the escalation of armaments have recently been winning. They are actively supported by the anti-Soviet and hegemonist policy of Beijing. The road of tension and hostility leads nowhere, as we all know. It does not bring a solution to any problem and is bound to end in failure. Changes in the adverse trends in the international situation will not come of their own accord. A long-lasting, growing activation of all the forces which are likely to think and act realistically is essential. Led by this aim, our party, together with the French Communist Party, put forward the idea of holding--and later actively participated in--the meeting of communists of Europe, whose appeal to the nations of our continent constitutes a broad platform for cooperation among communists, socialists, social-democrats, Christians and all democratic forces in favor of detente and disarmament.

The events of the last few months prove that there are forces in Europe which can block the road toward tension, weaken the influence of the spokesmen of the cold war and make permanent the existing structures of peace. May it please the house, [applause] to be able to cope with the present situation we must have a farsighted foreign policy, a stable and consistent policy in accordance with the interests of the nation. We are implementing precisely such a policy. As the debate has shown, it is fully supported by the house and I am sure that it is also supported by society as a whole.

The consolidation of our national unity in the fundamental issues of the country's development is of essential importance. This unity is the source of all Polish achievements; we must preserve and consolidate it. The current international situation imparts even greater importance to this issue. It is our sacred duty to do our utmost to ensure the security of our state in the present difficult situation and existing threats, as well as to ensure a peaceful future for our nation. These are the highest values, worthy of every effort.

Therefore we must constantly look to the defensive potential of our country and consolidate the security of Poland with our own efforts and the allied strength of the Warsaw Pact. Our socialist alliances are based on the most durable basis of the concordance of class and national interests.

To face the demands of the years ahead it is necessary to systematically develop our country's economic potential, to streamline its work and to deepen socialist relations in all walks of life. We have achieved much in this field. We utilized successfully the favorable conditions of the seventies to modernize our economy and resolve the most urgent social problems as well as to develop science, education and culture. At present we are passing through a much more difficult period. The general economic destabilization in the world and the worsening of the international situation have caused acute problems for our economy. We have not succeeded so far in completing a number of important modernization programs. We are still feeling the results of past backwardness. Economic efficiency is also adversely affected by shortcomings in management of the national economy, inadequate discipline and often also insufficiently consistent implementation of adopted programs and resolutions.

We still have considerable reserves. We can achieve a great deal more by better utilization of the potential created by us, with better work and more discipline. The eighth congress of our party gave a thorough analysis of the situation and the causes of existing difficulties. Its resolutions include a program of action. We will continue, despite difficult conditions, the general line of the entire post-December policy directed toward man, and toward satisfying universal social needs.

This demands consistent implementation of the tasks put forward by the eighth congress in the operation of state administration and all links of economic management. I think that from this point of view we may positively assess steps initiated by the government. Yesterday, the Sejm adopted a resolution concerning the implementation of this year's tasks. The implementation of the resolution should create a favorable initial situation for the socioeconomic plan for 1981-85. An important task of the government is the preparation of the plan with full consideration for the realities of the present situation, and for the conclusions from recent experience, particularly from 1979.

We demand sensible and economical management from our party cadres, from the cadres of our fraternal parties, from the National Unity Front cadres, from the cadres of our state, from the government and from the heads of all levels in all fields. We demand absolute concern for public property and social justice. We demand modesty and kindness for people. From all of us together and from each individually we must demand understanding of the situation, high discipline, and honest performance of duty.

I appeal here to workers of industry and construction, transport, and power industry, and also farmers, whose work determines how well we can make good the losses of this year, and how to ensure the best harvest and the supply of grain and fodder.

Realistically assessing foreign and domestic conditions we cannot count on easy successes. We live in the world which is testing the moral and ideological strength of every nation. The only way to ensure security for Poland and its further development is through national unity, joint and strenuous work, everyday care for public affairs and a sense of responsibility for the fate of the fatherland.

Knowing the patriotism of our people, and believing in its creative forces, we look into the future with hope. Through common efforts we will be able to ensure for Poland and our people, and every Polish family, prosperity and peace. [applause]

GIEREK RECEIVES U.S. INDUSTRIALIST, FRENCH STATESMAN

ID042213 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Today Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, received Armand Hammer, the well-known American industrialist, and thanked him for his great contribution to organizing the current international conference on peace and human rights in Warsaw. Edward Gierek also received the eminent statesman, well-known French politician Edgar Faure, president of the International Human Rights Institute in Strasbourg.

GIEREK RECEIVES ZNAK CHAIRMAN JANUSZ ZABLOCKI

ID072100 Warsaw PAP in English 2027 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Warsaw, 7 July--The first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, Edward Gierek, received today the chairman of the "ZNAK" Catholic and social club, Deputy Janusz Zablocki.

GIEREK ADDRESS ON RECEIVING HUMAN RIGHTS MEDAL

LD042114 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Speech by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at a 4 July ceremony in Warsaw to award the International Human Rights Institute medal for promoting peace and human rights; presented to Gierek by institute President Faure]

[Text] Mr President, gentlemen, I would like to thank you for your cordial words. By accepting this medal, I am fully aware of the importance and symbolism of the occasion. I highly appreciate the fact that the honor has been presented to me in the presence of outstanding political figures, and members of the International Institute of Human Rights in Strasbourg, from the hands of a well-known French statesman, representative of a country which has friendly relations with Poland.

Gentlemen, I receive your medal with the feeling of great responsibility resting on all of us, particularly on politicians, and state activists, for peace, for the consolidation of detente, and for the deepening of mutual trust and understanding between nations.

Your presence in Warsaw, and your participation as co-organizers of the international conference for peace and human rights, clearly emphasizes the fact that enlightened minds are ready and fully responsible to answer the challenge of our very difficult times. It confirms our conviction that we are on the correct road, that the united efforts by people of goodwill throughout the world can ensure victory for the cause of peace.

The first and most precious right of man is the right to live in peace. Without it, all the other rights of man are unreal. Because of our tragic experience during the last war, we can amply testify to and understand the interrelationship between peace and the realization of human rights.

Mr President, in the honor bestowed on me today I see an expression of respect and appreciation by the international community for the Polish people, for their love of peace and for their great achievements. I would like to assure you that as in the past and also in the future, we Poles will do everything in our power to introduce a constructive dialogue between East and West. We will develop friendly mutually beneficial cooperation with other countries.

Together with our allies, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, we will strive to achieve progress in disarmament, to consolidate detente, and to promote cooperation.

I would like to assure you, Mr President, that Poland will live up to the expectations and hope linked with the noble ideal reflected in this medal. Once again I thank you, Mr President, and gentlemen for the high honor.

EDWARD BABIUCH VISITS JELENIA GORA 4 JULY

LD041414 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Premier Edward Babiuch arrived in Jelenia Gora today. He started his visit by touring, with the town's administrators, the old marketplace where buildings are being renovated.

Visit to Paper Plant

LD042204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Premier Edward Babiuch visited Jelenia Gora today. It has more than 80,000 residents and is famous, as is the whole region, for its tourist industry. In the morning Edward Babiuch, accompanied by the urban and voivodship administrators, visited the old town market place, where renovation work is underway until September. The premier toured the gallery of contemporary art, which currently is featuring a photographic exhibition organized to mark the joint days of friendship and culture of Poland and the GDR.

In the afternoon, the chairman of the Council of Ministers visited the workers of the (?Fanda) paper machinery plant. Almost 70 percent of the paper made in Poland is produced at this plant. The plant is also a well-known and valuable exporter. Edward Babiuch visited some of the plant's departments, looking at its present production and plans for further development. The premier talked to the workers and expressed an interest in their working, living and leisure conditions. During the meeting between Edward Babiuch and the workers, the premier praised the plant's production results to date, especially the dynamically expanding exports of the plant's products.

At the meeting between Edward Babiuch and the executive of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Jelenia Gora, the course of the implementation of economic tasks in the voivodship was discussed. Attention was drawn to the need to continue the previous trends of development of the region, especially in the raw materials extraction industry and light industry.

5 July Activities

LD062116 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Premier Edward Babiuch, accompanied by Jerzy Waszczuk, secretary of the party Central Committee, and by the leaders of the Jelenia Gora Voivodship, visited the Turow lignite mine yesterday morning. The premier familiarized himself with the latest mining equipment, exhibiting a particular interest in the biggest self-propelled excavator made in Poland.

Next he went to the Turow power station which uses the lignite extracted in the Turow basin to generate electricity. The premier familiarized himself with the operation of one of the main generators and how its overhaul was proceeding.

PARTY LEADERS PARTICIPATE IN VOIVODSHIP MEETINGS

LD081004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Summary] Party voivodship committee meetings were held yesterday in Chelm, Katowice, Kielce and Siedlce. "In Katowice, with the participation of Jan Szydlak and Zdzislaw Grudzien, there was discussion on a fuller part to be played by trade union echelons in implementing the socioeconomic tasks laid down by the party in workplaces in Silesia and the basin." The part played by working people in the development of culture was discussed in Siedlce. "Jerzy Lukaszewicz was present." The Kielce plenum discussed the development and spread of culture in the voivodship. "Zygmunt Najdowski, minister of culture and art, took part in the deliberations."

BRIEFS

ARAB ECONOMIC TALKS--PAP--The economic mission of the association of trade and industry chambers of Arab Countries, headed by Aboul Aziz as Sagar, chairman of the Kuwait Chamber of Commerce, carried out talks in Poland. In the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade, the delegation met representatives of Polish foreign trade enterprises. Rapid development was noted in Polish-Arab economic exchanges, which exceeded 23 percent. It was emphasized that Poland was a well known and appreciated supplier of investment goods to Arab countries, in particular of complete industrial facilities such as sugar refineries, sulfuric acid plants, cement plants, wines and so forth. On their part, Arab countries possess raw materials attractive for our economy. The economic complementarity provides good chances for further developing mutually beneficial trade exchanges. At the meetings, the sides discussed, among other things, the possibility of initiating Polish-Arab cooperation in the sphere of navigation, of intensifying tourist exchanges, as well as the need for enriching the forms of economic promotion. The mission's members had a number of talks in foreign trade enterprises. The leadership of the mission was received by A. Karas, deputy minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, and J Burakiewicz, chairman of the Polish chamber of foreign trade. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Jun 80 p 5 AU]

CEAUSESCU'S INDEPENDENCE DAY GREETINGS TO CARTER

AU070920 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Jul 80 p 5

[Cable from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to U.S. President Jimmy Carter on the Independence Day of the United States]

[Text] To his excellency Mr Jimmy Carter, president of the United States of America, the White House, Washington D.C.:

I have the great pleasure of extending to you warm congratulations on the Independence Day of the United States, on behalf of the Romanian people and myself personally, as well as best wishes for the American people's prosperity and progress and for your personal health and happiness.

I take this opportunity to reiterate the conviction that, in the spirit of the joint declaration and of agreements jointly reached in April 1978, the Romanian-U.S. relations of cooperation and the dialogue and collaboration between our countries in international relations will continue to expand and develop to the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of overall peace, cooperation and security.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF NEW TREATY WITH USSR MARKED

SCINTEIA Editorial

AU071155 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Jul 80 p 5

[Dumitru Tinu Editorial: "Close Friendship, Fruitful Cooperation"]

[Text] In the large chronicle of Romanian-Soviet relations, 7 July 1970 marks a particularly important moment: The signing in Bucharest of the new treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union which developed and enriched the key provisions of the first treaty concluded in 1948. A treaty which marked out the evolution of Romanian-Soviet relations during an entire historical period, the new document created higher premises and opened up broader and more fruitful prospects for continuously strengthening fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our countries and peoples, in accordance with the new stage of social evolution.

With the signing of the 1970 treaty, our friendship--which has rich and bright traditions and deep historical roots and shares a past of struggle of progressive forces of the two peoples for attaining ideals of freedom and progress--was reiterated and sanctioned again in a political and legal form. It is a friendship well tested and hardened in countless solidarity actions of Romanian communists with the Great October Socialist Revolution and with the young Soviet state as well as in the steadfastness with which Romanian communists, in the difficult underground conditions of the bourgeois-landlord regime's persecution, militated and acted for strengthening the friendship between our peoples, disseminating the successes attained by the USSR in socialist construction and establishing relations of good neighborliness with the Soviet Union. [paragraph continues]

The brotherhood in arms of Romanian and Soviet soldiers in the great battle to defeat fascism in World War II, the blood jointly shed and the sacrifices made for the cause of the peoples' freedom have cemented friendship and solidarity between our peoples and countries forever.

The recollection of these moments powerfully brings forward the source of the durability of the Romanian-Soviet friendly relations. Under the new conditions after 23 August 1944 when the working people under RCP leadership took over power in our country, these ties have continuously strengthened and developed. Stimulated by the common system, ideology and goals, the cooperation between our countries--in the spirit of provisions of the first friendship treaty as reconfirmed in the new documents signed in 1970--has been continuously deepened and expanded in the most diverse fields, to our mutual benefit and in the interest of the progress of socialist and communist construction in our countries and of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

As is well known, within the framework of the consistent policy of developing friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries, our party and people highly assess the relations with the USSR. It is a constant guideline of our party-state policy also sanctioned in the documents of the party congresses and national conferences, in the RCP program and in many other party-state documents. In this respect, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said from the rostrum of the 12th RCP Congress: "We give pride of place to strenghening relations with neighborly socialist countries and are firmly determined to continue to do everything possible in the future, too, to expand relations of good-neighborliness, cooperation and solidarity with these countries. In this respect, I would like to mention the particular importance we attach to relations with our great neighbor, the Soviet Union and the CPSU." We should also mention the assessment of Romanian-Soviet relations made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, who stressed: "Sincerely rejoicing in the cooperation between our peoples, we are firmly determined to continue to work for the strengthening and flourishing of Soviet-Romanian friendship."

As experience and life itself have shown, the decisive factor in the continuous development of Romanian-Soviet relations is the friendly ties between the RCP and CPSU. In this respect, particular importance devolves on meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, which each time have opened up new and broad prospects for the friendly cooperation between our countries and peoples. A very important document along this line has been the "statement on continuously developing fraternal cooperation and friendship between the RCP and CPSU and between Romania and the Soviet Union," signed during Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to our country, a document which defined most clearly the lasting principles at the basis of the Romanian-Soviet comprehensive cooperation, namely the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance.

The fact that by implementing agreements reached at summit level the relations of mutual cooperation have recorded an ever upward course is obviously a reason for joint satisfaction to both peoples. This cooperation has proven particularly fruitful in the economic field, something which ensures a powerful material foundation for the dynamic development of Romanian-Soviet relations in general, with the USSR occupying, as is well known, the first place among our country's economic partners. A telling proof of the evolution of cooperation between our two countries is the dynamics of trade exchanges, whose value has increased over 10.5 times in the 1950-80 period.

At the same time, profound qualitative changes have occurred in the structure of bilateral trade. Mutual deliveries of highly complex products have recorded a faster rate of increase and the share of machines and equipment has increased in the past 20 years from 15 to 40 percent.

The overall Romanian-Soviet relations of economic cooperation have been enriched through the development of higher cooperation methods and of production-sharing and specialization, materialized in the joint construction of production units and capacities in both countries. In this respect, the conclusion of the "long-term program" during the recent official visit to the USSR by the prime minister of the Romanian Government has particular significance. This program maps out the organizational framework and establishes the directions of the development of production-sharing and specialization in the next 10 years until 1990.

Romanian-Soviet cooperation in science, culture, arts and education is also expanding, and this contributes to a better mutual understanding and to strengthening friendship between our two countries and peoples.

Romania and the Soviet Union also cooperate in the international life by promoting the cause of peace, progress and understanding between peoples. Both countries speak out for ensuring international peace and security and attaining the historic requirement for disarmament and they concern themselves with halting the trend toward increased tension and with resuming the policy of detente. As signatories of the Helsinki Final Act, they act to thoroughly prepare for the next all-European conference in Madrid, to attain security and develop broad cooperation in Europe.

On the 10th anniversary of the new treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Romania and the USSR, the communists and all our people reiterate their full satisfaction at the fruitful development of Romanian-Soviet relations, and express the conviction that this cooperation will continuously expand in the future, too, in accordance with the strivings of both our peoples and in the interests of the cause of the solidarity and unity of socialist countries and of peace and progress in the world.

Officials at Celebration

AU071849 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/7/1980--On the 10th celebration of the signing of the new treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance between Romania and the USSR the ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest V.I. Drozdenko organized a friendly meeting on July 7 at the headquarters of the embassy.

Present were Dumitru Turcus, deputy head of section at the CC of the RCP; Maria Groza, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Colonel-General Marin Nicolaescu, deputy minister of national defence; Cristea Chelaru, deputy chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; representatives of the General Council of Romanian-Soviet Friendship Association.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR FOR TALKS

AU071850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/7/1980--On July 7 Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received in the Neptun resort V.I. Drozdenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, at the latter's request. On the occasion, a talk was conducted in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

USSR DEPUTY PREMIER DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE, FOOD COOPERATION

AU071855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/7/1980--On July 7, Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister, minister of agriculture and food industry, had a working interview with Ziya Nuriyevich Nuriyev, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, who is visiting Romania.

In the spirit of the orientations established during the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev, the two ministers approached during the talk aspects regarding the possibilities of expanding the technico-scientific collaboration and economic cooperation between Ronania and the Soviet Union in the field of agriculture and food industry.

SRI LANKA OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

AU041410 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1210 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/7/1980--On July 4, Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received W.M. Tilakaratna, secretary at the Ministry of Finance and Planning of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, chairman of Sri Lanka of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic Cooperation between Romania and this country. [as received]

During the interview they approached aspects of economic collaboration and cooperation between the two countries, of their future development, envisaging fresh actions for expanding and diversifying the reciprocal goods exchanges.

Joint Commission Session

AU041411 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1213 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/7/1980--The third session of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic Cooperation between Romania and the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka began in Bucharest on July 4.

During the talks conducted, analyzed was the stage of the bilateral economic relations, the possibilities to further develop and diversify the commercial exchanges and economic cooperation in the interests of the two countries and peoples.

Protocol Signed

AU080740 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/7/1980--The third session of the Joint Government Commission of Economic Cooperation between Romania and Sri Lanka ended in Bucharest, on July 7. On the occasion, protocol was signed, stipulating among other things the expansion and diversification of the bilateral commercial exchanges and economic cooperation in machine-building, chemistry and building materials industry, agriculture and other domains of joint interest.

CHILEAN SOCIALIST LEADER ALMEYDA ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU071852 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1743 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/7/1980--A delegation af the Socialist Party of Chile, led by Clodomiro Almeyda, general secretary of the party, who pays a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, arrived in Bucharest in the afternoon of July 7.

The Chilean guests were welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

IRANIAN AGRICULTURE OFFICIALS VISIT, AIDE-MEMOIRE SIGNED

AU031903 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/7/1980--A delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources of the Islamic Republic of Iran led by Bahman Samadi Yazdi, deputy minister for research and education, and Mohammad Ma'navi, deputy minister for cereals, paid a fact-finding visit to Romania over June 28-July 3 at the invitation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry.

During their Romanian sojourn, the guests were received by Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry. Discussed were aspects concerning the current stage and the prospects of the economic cooperation and technical-scientific collaboration between Romania and Iran in the field of agriculture.

At the end of the visit, Adrian Rogojeanu, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry, and Bahman Samadi Yazdi and Mohammad Ma'navi signed an aide-memoire.

The document stipulates actions for the development of cooperation in the production of selected seeds and seedlings; the cultivation of cereals, oilseed plants, forage and herbs; the industrial rearing of fowl, the designing and execution of hydromelioration operations, the industrialization of farm produce, of other sectors of mutual interest, as well as measures for carrying these actions into effect.

NEW HUNGARIAN BORDER CROSSING POINT OPENED

AU031906 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1823 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/7/1980--Following the agreements concluded between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hungarian People's Republic, starting July 1 a new point for crossing the state frontier between the two countries was opened near the Romanian locality of Petea, Satu Mare County. The crossing point is opened to international traffic throughout the year. From Hungary the Petea border point is accessible through the Hungarian locality of Csengersima.

ARMY HIGHER POLITICAL COUNCIL HOLDS PLENUM

AU070925 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Jul 80 p 5

[Summary] "The Higher Political Council of the army held a plenum with its aktiv on Thursday during which it discussed tasks incumbent upon commanders, party and youth bodies and organizations, all military men and all army personnel in meeting requirements devolving from recent speeches made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the working meeting at the RCP Central Committee and at the enlarged plenum of the Working People's National Council."

Participants in the plenum sent a cable to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu pledging to "consistently act to improve working methods and style and the entire training and education of troops and to continuously strengthen order and discipline in order to ceaselessly increase the army's combat ability."

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS DACIAN INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATION 5 JULY

AU051900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1826 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/7/1980--A festive show was given at the Republicii Stadium of Bucharest on July 5 in the presence of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Elena Ceausescu, marking 2,050 years since the creation of the first centralized and independent Dacian state. Taking their seats in the official stand, beside President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, were the other members of the party and state leadership. Present were also executives of central institutions, leaders of mass and public organizations, personalities of the scientific, cultural and artistic life. Attending were also foreign guests, heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania, other members of the diplomatic corps, foreign press correspondents.

The show was a genuine fresco of the Romanian people's evolution. Glorious pages of its history were reviewed as well as of its fight for the preservation of the national being, of its unity and independence.

Of special significance were, in the show structure, the moments illustrative of the efforts for the country's reconstruction, the achievements scored by Romania in the socialist age, in the last 15 years of the country's history, which have been the most productive and full of satisfaction for the Romanian people.

SUNDIC CRITICIZES SOVIET COMMENTARIES ON CARTER'S VISIT

LD071626 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Milika Sundic commentary: "The Absurd Objections of Soviet Journalists Concerning Yugoslavia's Conduct at the Time of President Carter's Visit to Belgrade"]

[Text] Following several successive commentaries by the official Soviet agency, TASS, on President Carter's visit to Yugoslavia, in which Carter's statement at Belgrade airport and his toast at the dinner given in his honor by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, came in for sharp criticism, a commentary by Aleksandr Bovin, one of the leading Soviet journalists, also dealing with the subject of Carter's visit to Yugoslavia, appeared in the Soviet Government paper IZVESTIYA the other day. Together with a severe condemnation of President Carter and primarily his words to the effect that the United States respects the independence of Yugoslavia, its national sovereignty and territorial integrity, the TASS agency commentaries also contained a biting remark aimed at Yugoslavia: that the United States is allegedly attempting to divert Yugoslavia from the path along which it is going.

By attacking the U.S. President, TASS made the same mistake of which it accused Carter; taking upon itself the role of defender in the face of attempts to divert Yugoslavia from the path along which it is going--as though Yugoslavia is not capable of doing this, or almost as though it is vacillating over whether or not to accept someone's protection.

Aleksandr Bovin, the IZVESTIYA commentator, went a step further in his reflections--in the negative sense, of course. He unreservedly accepts Western press speculations regarding Soviet intentions in respect of Yugoslavia and stresses that it is precisely for this reason that Carter arrived in Belgrade: to guarantee Yugoslav independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Americans' intentions, Bovin says, are clear, but the reaction--or lack of reaction--from the Yugoslavs to these U.S. intentions is not so clear. It is a real wonder that, already reproaching the Yugoslavs for their silence, the Soviet commentator did not also advise us as to what we should do to satisfy him and his TASS colleagues.

The degree to which the IZVESTIYA commentator's criticism of Yugoslavia is absurd is also seen from the fact that he himself quotes Franjo Herljevic's statement in the Yugoslav Assembly in which the federal secretary for internal affairs said the following: Our sincere friends are not anxious over Yugoslavia's future; concern over our fate and the spreading of speculations regarding the path Yugoslavia will follow constitute, in fact, and attempt to influence our further development. The Soviet commentator quoted the above-mentioned statement literally, adding the comment: That is indeed the case!

Whoever knows Yugoslavia and is also well-intentioned knows full well that Yugoslavia needs no one's patronage or protection. Aleksandr Bovin, the chief IZVESTIYA commentator, also knows this, but it could not be said that his intentions are good in his reading of Carter's visit to Yugoslavia. [Belgrade TANJUG in English at 1624 GMT on 7 July carries the Sundic commentary, omitting the preceding sentence]

The principles on which Yugoslavia wants to develop and promote relations with the United States are the same as those on which Yugoslavia's relations with all other countries rest.

They are equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs, and strict respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity. Regardless of whether someone wants to divert Yugoslavia from the path it is taking or not--that of self-management at the internal policy level and the policy of nonalignment at the foreign policy level--only Yugoslavia is competent to assess and appraise Yugoslavia-s resolve to defend its independence.

Aleksandr Bovin's list of complaints over why there was no reaction from Yugoslavia to Carter's intentions is extremely inappropriate for there were no evil intentions on the part of the U.S. president when he said that the United States accepted Yugoslavia as it is and that it valued and respected our country's independence. After all, Carter's visit ended very successfully and with benefit to both sides. It seems that this annoys the Soviet commentator. [The TANJUG English version omits the preceding paragraph]

BULGARIA'S LUKANOV CONFERS WITH STAMBOLIC

AU071919 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Jul 80 p 8

[Text] Belgrade--Talks between Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, continued in the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly yesterday.

Issues pertaining to utilization of the Danube River hydroelectric potential were examined in the talks. It was noted that the working commissions and the groups of experts coordinated views on most problems of common interest. It was agreed that talks on other outstanding issues should continue.

Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited the House of Flowers and paid homage to President Tito.

Meets Slovenia's Vratusa

AU032027 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 3 Jul 80

["Talks in Slovenia"--BTA headline]

[Text] Ljubljana, July 3, (BTA)--A Bulgarian economic delegation, led by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, arrived in Ljubljana today at the invitation of Mr Anton Vratusa, chairman of the Executive Council of the Parliament of Slovenia. At talks, attended by other members of the Slovenian Parliament's Executive Council, Mr Lukanov and Mr Vratusa discussed the state and prospects of trade and economic cooperation between Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Slovenia within the framework of Bulgaro-Yugoslav economic contacts. It was stated that the positive results achieved by the two sides to this end still don't meet the existing possibilities in this field. Both sides showed interest in a further development of bilateral economic cooperation on a stable and long-term basis switching over to higher forms of the industrial joint production and specialization.

Mr Lukanov and Mr Vratusa informed each other of the topical tasks Bulgaria and Slovenia are facing at present in the social policy and economy.

Mr Lukanov and the members of the Bulgarian delegation met today heads of economic organizations of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia. Expressed was the mutual wish to exchange visits of representatives of economic organizations who are to prepare the signing of concrete documents on the cooperation of Bulgaria and Slovenia within the framework of Bulgaro-Yugoslav cooperation in the 1981-85 period.

The Bulgarian guests visited a Slovenian enterprise Iskra in Kran. They discussed there the already existing cooperation of Iskra with kindred Bulgarian enterprises and organizations.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGES TO U.S., HUNGARIAN, GDR COUNTERPARTS

Mijatovic Greetings to Carter

LD031103 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1002 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--The president of the SFRY Presidency, Cvijetin Mijatovic, has sent the following telegram to the President of the United States, Jimmy Carter:

"On the occasion of U.S. Independence Day, it gives me great pleasure to send Your Excellency, on behalf of the Presidency and the nations and nationalities of the SFRY and myself, cordial congratulations and best wishes for the further prosperity of the friendly U.S. people and for your personal happiness. Allow me to avail myself of this opportunity to express satisfaction again with your recent visit to Yugoslavia, and the significant talks which we had with you and your associates. I am convinced they will contribute to the even more successful development of comprehensive cooperation and friendly relations between our two countries, and to the goals of further understanding and peace in the world."

Mijatovic Congratulates Hungary's Losonczi

AU071927 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Jul 80 p 14

[Text] Belgrade, 1 July, TANJUG--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent the following telegram to Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic:

"On the occasion of your reelection as president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, it is with the greatest satisfaction that I send to you, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on my own behalf, cordial greetings and best wishes for new successes in the socialist development of neighboring friendly Hungary.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to express our deep conviction that good-neighborly relations, imbued with friendship and cooperation, between our two peoples and countries will continue to develop successfully to mutual benefit and in the interest of peace, security and equitable international cooperation."

Djuranovic Congratulates Hungary's Lazar

AU080741 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Jul 80 p 7

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent a telegram to Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers:

"Your reelection as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic gives me the opportunity to congratulate you most cordially on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf and to send you my best wishes for successful work and the further progress and prosperity of the people of neighboring Hungary. I am convinced that the friendly relations and goodneighborly cooperation between our two countries will continue to develop successfully, something that contributes to peace, security and to a spread of equitable cooperation in the world."

GDR's Honecker Thanked

LD260914 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Two leading representatives of Yugoslavia, Cvijetin Mijatovic and Stevan Doronjski, have thanked Erich Honecker for leading a high-level GDR delegation to the funeral of President Tito. The Yugoslav people viewed this as an expression of esteem for Tito's outstanding personality and recognition of his great (?achievement).

SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY

LD031832 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, submitted at today's meeting of the foreign affairs section a report on the recent visit by a SAWPY delegation to Finland and Norway, while Marin Cetinic, member of the Presidium of the Federal Conference, reported on a SAWPY delegation's visit to Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg. It was assessed that all these visits represented a new contribution to the promotion of cooperation between SAWPY and the political parties of these countries. Deep respect for the personality and work of President Tito and support for the nonaligned and indepndent policy of our country were expressed in all talks conducted by the delegations.

Today's meeting, chaired by Zivan Vasiljevic, also considered topical tasks of the SAWPY in the implementation of Yugoslavia's foreign policy. During the debate lasting several hours, it was emphasized that the Socialist Alliance must strive still more comprehensively and intensely to strengthen and deepen the process of socialization of the foreign policy and constantly encourage the initiatives and active participation of the working people and citizens in all forms of self-managing and delegate system in the determination and implementation of our country's foreign policy.

The meeting especially emphasized the role and responsibility of the Socialist Alliance in the implementation of effective agreement-making and coordination of the ever more jagged international cooperation in which an increasing number of champions of different types of cooperation are taking part. The task of the SAWPY, as a front, in strengthening coordination of international cooperation by political and social organizations and associations of citizens is especially important. To this end, consistent implementation of social agreements must be ensured.

It was noted at the meeting that in the forthcoming period the Socialist Alliance was particularly interested in strengthening contacts and cooperation with progressive parties and movements of the nonaligned countries, as well as with those that support the ideas and policy of nonalignment, with liberation parties and other democratic formations in Europe and further afield, with the fronts in socialist countries and others.

Proceeding from this orientation, the section adopted an operational program of cooperation of the SAWPY Federal Conference for the second half of this year.

Before going over to the agenda, Chairman Zivan Vasiljevic warmly thanked Aleksandar Bakocevic, hitherto chairman of the section, who is taking up a new post, emphasizing his fruitful contribution over many years to the work of the section for foreign affairs and international relations of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

MIJATOVIC SPEAKS ON CENTENARY OF TRIFUNOVIL BIRTHDAY

Condemns Aggression

LD051842 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Sarajevo--Mitar Trifunovic-Uco was one of the most prominent and popular leaders in Bosnia and Hercegovina. He was one of the most outstanding figures in the workers' movement in our country. This was stated by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, on the eve of tomorrow's festive celebration of the centenary of this great workers' birth and the opening of a memorial house to him in Bosanski Samac, during a Sarajevo television program on the life and work of Mitar Trifunovic today.

Uco, Cvijetin Mijatovic went on, suffered all the tortures of persecution, hard labor, imprisonment, poverty and hunger, both under Austro-Hungary and in old Yugoslavia. He fought as a volunteer at the Salonika front and ended his life in torture in the concentration camp at Jasenovac.

Mijatovic went on to speak about Uco's views on the national question. On this, he said, among other things:

Mitar Trifunovic understood--which was rare then in the workers' movement--that the national question was one of the most important revolutionary questions and that the national desires of our nations should be linked with the class struggle for a socialist transformation. He realized that only in this way could one rally the broadest masses and only thus could the workers' movement and revolution succeed. In the realization of national freedoms and equality for nations, in the realization of full democracy and freedoms, Mijatovic emphasized, Uco saw the only possible path for the emancipation and success of the working class and the sole way of realizing the national aspirations of all our nations and nationalities to live in community with each other, which we are developing today in our self-management socialist community.

I have remarked, he went on, that Uco was one of those rare socialists who were close to Lenin and Tucovic in censuring those socialist leaders who glibly justified their own country's war of conquest. Mijatovic noted that we, too, also have wars of conquest in the world today, as well as aggressions, military interventions and various types of pressure on independent peoples and countries accompanied by loud "arguments" of justification. And this is done not only by the forces of classical imperialism and colonialism, but also by other parties and under new slogans about internationalist solidarity, brotherly help and so forth.

During the pretense of protecting one's own security, the security and freedom of other independent peoples and states are threatened and trampled on.

At the end of this conversation, Mijatovic was asked to send a message to the young people in connection with Mitar Trifunovic and the opening of his memorial house. He said, among other things: All of us, especially the young, must remember one glorious name and life's work in this house and help carry out the mission of revolutionaries, as did the man in whose name it is being opened.

Urges Objectivity in Writing

LD061914 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1559 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Bosanski Samac--In his toast today at the luncheon given in connection with the festivities in Bosanski Samac on the centenary anniversary of the birth of Mitar Trifunovic, the prominent workers tribune and revolutionary, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency and chairman of the committee responsible for the construction of the memorial house bearing the name of "Red Uco" [Uco was Trifunovic's nickname], thanked all those who contributed to the construction of this house and to ensuring that the anniversary of the birth of this people's hero was marked in a worthy manner. Mijatovic said that the work so far had been well done. He added that in doing this we have not yet paid our debt either to Uco or to others in our history who have not been given the place which rightfully belongs to them.

During the past few years, Mijatovic said, we often spoke about Uco and in doing so we could see that Uco's revolutionary work ran like a Red thread through the workers' movement of both Bosnia-Hercegovina and of Yugoslavia and that this work was in some way a link between our revolutionary epochs. Having become acquainted with Uco's work I would say that this is a marvellous but not yet written novel, and that such novels, awaiting their authors, are still to be written about other people of Uco's stamp, about whom history has not yet pronounced its correct and objective thought and assessment.

Mijatovic then said that a fair amount has been written about our revolutionary events and about the personalities of our movement, but that this is still insufficient and is not everything that can be said.

Something extraordinary happens in revolutions, Mijatovic said, in that long ranks of those claiming to take a place in it are waiting before the doors of historic assessment. Among them there are the majority who could pass through easily, but there are also those whose role and merits are exaggerated and shown to be greater than they are.

Mijatovic then said that when he spoke about the shortcomings in the writing of our revolutionary history he thought mostly about the lack of quality of what some people have written about it.

It cannot be said, Mijatovic stressed, that everything written about our workers and revolutionary movement and about the personalities of that time is good and objective. There are even works which probably should not have been written. In such quasimemoir reminiscences the manner of portrayal is such that one personality, that of the author, often dominates. They allegedly write about revolutionary events but in fact speak mostly about themselves, as if they were erecting a monument to themselves. This is why such authors not infrequently, and over a long period of time, come into conflict with the movement. It is unlikely that these individuals are right, while all the other participants in the events described are either wrong or did not see the events in the right light.

Because of these types of writing we have a situation in which less deserving or even undeserving people, so to speak, find themselves written about in history, while many others, like Uco, have not yet been given the position which they deserve.

I recall, Mijatovic said, Tito's words when he often reacted negatively to all the writings that say everything begins from one personality, most often the author's personality, as if nothing existed before him. Comrade Tito often said that it is our debt to history to describe and depict all events in an objective and truthful way, without glorifying any personality.

I think, Cvijetin Mijatovic said, that we have started something similar in Uco's case as well. However, this is not sufficient. One pupil, writing an essay about Uco, mentioned that nothing about the great Uco could be read anywhere in any of our textbooks. However, our textbooks are virtually riddled with names and personalities hardly entitled to a place in them. Admittedly, one needs courage to say this in a concrete way. However, Mijatovic said, the onus is on the politicians, helped by historians and other experts, to correct this because some of the things that have been written so far are harmful and represent political blindness. I believe that out of their desire for objective truth future generations will correct this, putting everything in its proper place.

Having read documents about Uco and his speeches I understood to what extent, as a true revolutionary, he was bound to tradition and to the centuries-long struggle of our people for justice and freedom. The folk song which says 'green are the grove of Bosnia' testifies to this tradition. Our Posavina is flowering today, so to speak. Although we are without Tito in Tito's era, we have stood on our feet. Bosnia-Hercegovina is today equal in the community of Yugoslav nations and we are marching along the right path because we are aware of it. Today we are all united. We are guided by the same thought and that includes all the generations, ranging from those who remember World War I up to the youngest ones. We are aware of the sacrifices given for what we have today, we are aware of the difficulties we confront, but we are confident in our strength that--as we have done until now--we shall overcome all these things successfully, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, said in his toast at the formal luncheon in Bosanski Samac.

ASSEMBLY ADOPTS BILL ON RADIO YUGOSLAVIA

AU071935 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] The Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly has passed a bill on Radio Yugoslavia that provides that this radio station will receive a powerful shortwave radio transmitter with a broadcast range of 4,000 and 6,000 kilometers.

The new Radio Yugoslavia transmitter should begin operating 30 months after the adoption of this bill, and the Federal Executive Council has given priority to this station among noneconomic investments. A broadcasting center is being built at Bijeluina. The main producer of equipment is the radio industry of Zagreb and the estimated value of the new radio station totals 600 million dinars.

Its program will be broadcast in nine languages. It will also regularly transmit selections from republican and provincial radio station programs.

VETERANS' DAY CELEBRATIONS HELD; LEADERS DELIVER MESSAGES

Dolanc Speaks at Zuzemberk

LD041450 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0912 GMT 4 Jul 80

["Speech by Dolanc at the Celebration of Veterans Day and the Day of the Iskra Composite Organization of Associated Labor in Zuzemberk"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, congratulated those present on the occasion of Veterans Day and the day of Iskra, laying stress on the great progress achieved in this less developed part of Slovenia, for which the Iskra composite organization of associated labor deserved tribute.

"We celebrate 4 July, Veterans Day, this year for the first time without our beloved Comrade Tito, for many years secretary of the Yugoslav Communist Party, president of the LCY, president of the republic and supreme commander of the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia," Dolanc said.

"I could say much about Tito as a person, who has always meant more to all the Yugoslav nations and nationalities than all the above-mentioned functions. The name Tito means for us, above all, revolution, freedom, independence, socialist self-management and brotherhood and unity of our peoples; it means the policy of nonalignment and peace in the world. Tito's greatness also lies in the fact that the gains of the armed struggle and post-war reconstruction which I have just mentioned have become the property of all of us, because they are the reality of our life and work," Stane Dolanc stressed.

"Our working people, headed by the League of Communists and Comrade Tito, have achieved and built much over the past decades. One can see this in every corner of our country and we have every right to be proud of this.

"For instance, it is enough to mention how much has been achieved by you, in your work organization, which unites 29,000 self-managers in 81 basic organisations of associated labor and which, by the volume and value of its production, is first among the electrical industry work organizations in the country. It provides more than a quarter of the value of production of the entire Yugoslav industry of this kind and in terms of the value of income it ranks among the 10 biggest Yugoslav industrial organizations. It is a fact that in the electronics industry Iskra occupies in terms of its total income 58th place in the world and the 16th place in Europe. It is also a fact that over the past 15 years Iskra's exports have risen by 27 percent a year despite difficult conditions. Last year alone Iskra exported more than $120,000 worth of goods and services to four continents, most to the markets of the developed countries of the West and the United States, while 27 percent went to the developing countries and 23 percent to the CEMA countries. About 2,000 highly skilled specialists today are engaged at Iskra on direct scientific research work. Its basic strategy of development primarily stems from its own research activity, from the successes achieved by your own working people. If we compare all this with the past, which is not very remote, we shall see that in your great work organization too the development of socialist self-managing relations has freed all the creative forces of the workers. This has made a great contribution to such dynamic development and to the position Iskra occupies today in our economy and that of the world.

"Moreover, the development of Iskra is only one of the many examples to be found throughout our country," Stane Dolanc said.

Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also went on to dwell on the complex economic problems and on their causes, stressing that we were not the only country of the world encountering these problems.

"The starting point in the struggle for economic stabilization should be work. Our entire sociopolitical and socioeconomic system is founded on work. We can spend only as much as we produce. This means only as much as we create and earn. Our productivity is still relatively low when compared to productivity in developed countries. Also the utilization of the existing production capacities is low, and yet, though in some of the branches of the economy only 70 percent of capacities are utilized, we often go on building new capacities. It is a well-known fact that we start building new projects without cover and without basic financial arrangements and that we base investments primarily on credits. There are some who stubbornly carry on with this policy, despite numerous warnings.

The techno-bureaucratic structures in economic organizations, especially in the environments where they are linked with political bureaucracy outside the framework of associated labor, respect neither the plan nor self-managing accords and agreements and the conclusions of self-managing and political organs and leaderships. This is because all they can see are their own group-property interests. These often also conceal the personal interests of individuals. They embark on great endeavors they perhaps imagine will benefit their narrowest environment, while forgetting that Yugoslavia is one, that it consists of six republics and two provinces which pursue their economic activity in the unified Yugoslav market. For instance, despite warnings and bans we often import goods which are not indispensable either for the economy or for the working people. Moreover, such goods are often just trash. And yet we do not ask who is responsible for such transactions and for such squandering of material resources. On the other hand, there are examples of various administrative organs interfering administratively and artificially and thus meddling directly with economic activity, although there are neither any economic nor any political justifiable reasons for doing so," Stane Dolanc said.

Stane Dolanc enumerated our individual subjective shortcomings and then drew two basic conclusions:

"First, the struggle for economic stabilization is a total and complex political and economic action, which should extend to all the spheres of social, economic and political life in the country. It should become the basic task of every one of our citizens and of all organized subjective socialist forces. The awareness of the fact that we can live only on what we create and earn must become the 'red line' in the behavior of all of us, both at our workposts and at home.

"Second, in the struggle for stabilization we must allow no violation of the self-managing rights and duties of our working people, because we can overcome the existing situation only through self-managing consultations and agreement seeking, through the self-managing approach to carrying out the tasks which lie ahead of us.

"The communists of Yugoslavia have emerged victorious from all the crisis situations in which we have found ourselves. Why? Because we have always known what we want, because we have always openly told our working people the truth about the situation, because by struggling against shortcomings we have at the same time opened the prospect to what is new and better.

This is so again today. In the struggle for economic stabilization we can win, and we will win, primarily because we know that in the times in which we live we can make fundamental changes in the structure of our economy and in relations within it only by pooling labor, resources and knowledge on the basis of the Law on Associated Labor and of income-based relations.

"It is only in this way that we can stabilize our economy and enable it to be an equal partner on the world market.

"At the same time, this will represent a political victory in the development of self-managing relations, because this is the only way self-managers can genuinely begin to control the resources they create and exercise a fundamental influence on expanded reproduction on the unified Yugoslav market. By doing so and in this way we can also solve the other numerous problems which emerge in relations between the developed and the less developed, taking into account the interests of all. This is the only way we can strengthen the true political and economic equality of our nations and nationalities.

"We need to learn more about each other. We must understand the aspirations and wishes of all who live in our socialist self-managing community, especially at this moment when we must subordinate all our political and economic abilities, work, knowledge and aspirations to the stabilization of our economy."

Stane Dolanc went on to dwell on some of the problems also encountered in Iskra. He laid stress on higher exports and lower imports, on the need for higher productivity, more association with other work organizations on the basis of joint programs and economic activity, and on the need to eliminate extensive daily absenteeism from work, and so forth.

Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also dwelt on the great prestige enjoyed by Yugoslavia in the world.

"The vast majority of mankind, of political parties and movements, governments and states," Dolanc stressed, "have accepted the essence of Yugoslavia's stability and strength and the significance of socialist self-management and of the unity of our nations and nationalities as Tito's achievements and as reality, as the great truth about Socialist Yugoslavia. They have understood that what we were yesterday we are today and we shall be tomorrow.

"There is no post-Tito period. There is the Yugoslav socialist revolution, which goes on and whose basic characteristics and direction are as follows:

"Socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity of nations and nationalities, independence and nonalignment, struggle for peace, cooperation on an equal footing and economic progress of all the countries of the world. This has become the property of the vast majority of all of our nations and nationalities. This is the Tito who lives today and will also live tomorrow. This has been proved, in a plebiscitary manner, by the unity and political awareness displayed by our people over the past months.

"Our internal strength, our dedication to the revolution and our pride--in addition to the awareness that a large part of the world looks at us with approval and recognition --cannot be shaken by the fact that some of the newspapers of the boulevard press in the West have recently carried articles and interviews whose contents are such that one may ask how their authors would have fared if they had published these articles in Yugoslavia. This is the question of a handful of morally fallen people who live in Yugoslavia, but have for a long time now been in conflict with the policy pursued by our party and Comrade Tito. They make attacks on Comrades Tito and Kardelj and on many of their war comrades, especially on Comrade Tito, using words which no enemy of our nations and nationalities and our country has so far ever written or uttered. It is well-known that they write for money, that their products contain not even the smallest amount of any human values. This writing is permeated by hatred, treason, hopelessness, and not only by anticommunism but also by total amorality.

"There is nothing unusual about the fact that this is being published by the Ustashi and Chetniks and that they are supported in every respect by the remnants of the fascist emigration and the extreme reactionary circles abroad. Likewise, it does not surprise us that these people, though some among them were communists, are allying themselves with anyone in the struggle against socialist self-managing Yugoslavia. They have been politically dead for a long time not only for our people, but also for the rest of the world. All that they are doing are merely attempts at provoking and alarming our people and deceiving the progressive world public, which has declared itself in favor of Tito's Yugoslavia," Stane Dolanc stressed, inter alia, in his speech in Zuzemberk.

Mijatovic Message to Ceremony

LD041930 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1203 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Veterans' Day Celebration and Reserve Officers' Meeting in Cacak"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Cacak--To the sounds of the Yugoslav national anthem the central republican demonstration for 4 July, Veterans' Day, and the closing ceremony of the 10th jubilee meeting of the Federation of Reserve Officers of Yugoslavia under the title of "Brotherhood and Unity 80," which is being held in freedom-loving Cacak this year, began at 1100 this morning in Cacak's memorial park of struggle and victory.

The ceremonies were attended by top representatives of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, including Dobrivoje Vidiv and Dragomir Milojevic, as well as by numerous sociopolitical, cultural and public workers in the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

After the playing of the Yugoslav national anthem, those taking part in the celebrations were addressed by Velisav Bogicevic, president of the Cacak municipality.

Reserve Lt Milovan Lazovic read out to the more than 50,000 people present a message which Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Presidency, had sent to the participants in the 10th jubilee meeting of the Federation of Reserve Officers of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency. The message said:

"Dear comrades, on the occasion of the traditional 'brotherhood and unity' meeting, I am sending to you, those taking part, and through you to all reserve officers in Yugoslavia, cordial greetings and best wishes for the success of this significant political manifestation. This year's 10th jubilee 'brotherhood and unity' meeting is being held in grief and mourning at the death of Comrade Tito, under whose leadership we achieved all the victories of the national liberation war and successes in post-war socialist construction. Comrade Tito's death is an irreplaceable loss for all working people, as well as for the nation and nationalities of our socialist self-management nonaligned community, but his revolutionary work must serve as a lasting example, inspiration and stimulus in everyday work.

"As an integral part of the Socialist Alliance, your organization makes a great contribution to the training of working people and citizens in defense and self-protection. The nurturing of the revolutionary traditions of the national liberation war is developed increasingly successfully, as is work on the further development of self-management socialist democracy, the consolidation of the brotherhood, unity and equality of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and the maintenance of its independence and territorial integrity.

"With your ideopolitical work and expert military training of your own ranks, you make a significant contribution to the general progress and strengthening of the armed component of our all-people's defense.

"Convinced that reserve officers will in the future use all their mental and physical faculties in favor of the further development and strengthening of all-people's defense and social self-protection and that they will oppose anything which might in the least undermine the SFRY's unity and independence, I send you on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on my own behalf once again cordial greetings with the desire that you achieve even better results."

On behalf of the Yugoslav People's Army, those taking part were greeted by Col Gen Ilija Radakovic, who said, among other things:

"Today's 'brotherhood and unity' meeting is being held at a time of great grief and mourning for our supreme commander, Marshal Tito, who directed us for many years and led us into the struggle for those ideals for which these meetings are held--the brotherhood and unity and community of our nations and nationalities, nurturing the traditions of the national liberation war and our socialist community and our preparations for the defense of the country. The Federation of Reserve Officers has made and continues to make a major contribution to the vitality of our system of all-people's defense."

Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, was greeted by the participants with long applause. He then addressed them.

Minic Speech in Cacak

LD041936 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0957 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Milos Minic's speech in Cacak--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Our big meeting here today testifies to the brotherhood and unity of all of our nations and nationalities.

It testifies to the unity of our people of all generations and our resolve to preserve the historic achievements of the war of national liberation and further develop our socialist revolution by attaining the great goals and ideals for which 1.7 million sons and daughters of all nations and nationalities laid down their lives, Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said. After saying this, Milos Minic greeted the present delegates of the Federation of Reserve Officers from all the republics and provinces, recalling that they represented an organization of 650,000 reserve officers, whose role in all-people's defense and social self-protection was enormous.

Their high political awareness and patriotism, Minic said, their mastery of military skills, their devotion to our nations and nationalities, to our working class and all our working people is one of the most important guarantees of the strength and capability of our system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, of our readiness to guard and defend our freedom and independence.

This year we celebrate 4 July for the first time without Comrade Tito, whose thoughts, words and deeds were of decisive importance in all the crucial moments of our history from the day he came to the head of the Yugoslav Communist Party and especially from the historic decisions of the Yugoslav Communist Party taken on 4 July to start the armed national liberation struggle against the Nazi-fascist occupiers. Our first thoughts today, Minic said, are directed, at the same time as we are directing them toward all the fallen fighters of the national war of liberation, to Comrade Tito, the greatest historical personality of the modern history of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and our great socialist revolution.

Tito belongs to the small number of leaders of nations and liberation struggles and leaders of the working class and working masses of towns and villages in the socialist revolutions who remain present even after death and continue to influence the revolutionary transformations which are continuing.

Aware of the importance and gravity of the loss we suffered when Comrade Tito died, we are all striving to intensify our efforts and struggle for the great goals for which we fought during the past four decades, during which Tito was at the head of our working class and all of our nations and nationalities, at the head of our Yugoslav socialist community, at the head of the LCY and all the conscious socialist forces of our country.

We have achieved, Minic went on, all the main great goals for which our working people and our nations and nationalities fought: We have created and developed our federal socialist self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia, whose standing and prestige in the world are very high. We have forged brotherhood, unity, equality and an increasingly high degree of solidarity between our nations and nationalities in building our present and our future. There are no multinational federations in the world today that are similar to ours with regard to the achievement of national freedom, independence and full national, political, economic and cultural equality. We are proud of these achievements, though we are aware of the need for the further comprehensive development of national relations in the same direction, on the basis of the constitution, the program of the LCY and the decisions of our congresses. These and all other socialist and democratic achievements based on socialist self-management have made the SFRY today one of the strongest and most stable countries, with powerful sentiments and awareness of all of our nations and nationalities and all the citizens of our country of our common destiny today and in the future, the same as during the war of national liberation. All this fills us with pride, belief in our own resources and optimism.

This is of enormous political significance at the time when black clouds hang over the horizon of the further international development, causing growing anxiety of all the peoples and of many governments of the world.

We are fortunate, Milos Minic stressed, to be able to say that we are continuing along Tito's road, the road traced by the LCY, as the leading force among the socialist forces of our country, together with Tito. The further constant strengthening of brotherhood, unity and equality of all of our nations and nationalities on this road constitutes our permanent and most pressing task. The stronger our unity, equality and solidarity, the less likelihood there is that our freedom and independence will be threatened by anyone.

Speaking about the tasks facing our society, Milos Minic stressed that the further development of the socioeconomic and political system of socialist self-management was one of the most important of them. We are, in fact, Minic said, still at the beginning of the building of our self-managing socialist society. Before us is the further democratization of relations between people in all spheres. The full realization in practice of the role which self-managers should play in accordance with the constitution still lies ahead of us. The activity aimed at the full realization of Tito's great idea on collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility assumes a special place in this respect.

The achievements we have made so far, Milos Minic stressed, are the work of all of our working people and have been made for the benefit of all. And this must be so in future as well. At the present juncture we are encountering difficulties in the development of our economy. If everyone carries out his tasks conscientiously and responsibly, we shall be successful in carrying out the stabilization policy whose basic aims were formulated by the 11th LCY Congress. We simply have to carry out the stabilization policy, because there is no other way to solve the existing serious economic and social problems and continue the further development and progress in all fields. We shall achieve this, too, because the working class and other working people have endorsed this policy, aware that they are the main champions of this policy and that this policy is in their present and future interest.

The strengthening of the system of all people's defense and social self-protection also represents one of our most important tasks, Minic said. Our generally accepted slogan is: "Nothing must surprise us." We follow Tito's message, which is always topical: "We must work as if peace is to last 100 years and be prepared as if war were to break out tomorrow."

He then also outlined our obligations and tasks in foreign policy. Following the most consistent principles and aims of the policy of nonalignment, we continue to lead this policy on the entire front of our country's relations with other countries. With all countries which so desire, we are developing friendly relations and mutually beneficial and equal cooperation based on the principles of independence, sovereignty, equality, noninterference and nonintervention, cooperation, solution of disputes by peaceful means and other principles of active peaceful coexistence.

We continue to participate in international activities as one of the most active and committed countries.

In this respect, our engagement in the movement for nonalignment takes first place, Minic emphasized.

We consider that today the activation of this movement is of primary importance because in the existing objective conditions the movement for nonalignment, more than any other international factor, can undertake the role of promoting initiatives and activities aimed at checking further worsening of the international situation, which increasingly threatens peace and security in the world, and at engaging all countries in the restoration of the process of detente and its extension to all regions of the world and all fields of international relations. This means that it is necessary to undertake more resolute activities in order to find political solutions for the existing international crises, to block the way to the use of force, intervention and interference in the internal affairs of independent countries in any possible way, to check the new intensified arms race and to open the process of general disarmament.

We also follow this policy most consistently in Europe in keeping with the known Helsinki decisions, Milos Minic said. We are doing everything in our power for our country to make the greatest possible contribution to the implementation of these historic decisions, so that the European peoples can live in peace and security and develop all-round, equal cooperation.

Unveiling this monument today, we had to recall all this, on which our present and future, our security and independence depend. All this is our historic debt not only regarding generations yet to come who will justly ask what kind of future we have prepared for them, but also and above all regarding the fallen veterans in the national liberation struggle and our revolution to whose glory we erected this monument, Milos Minic said in conclusion.

Novi Becej Celebration

LD042032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Summary] Novi Sad--A large public meeting in honor of Veterans' Day was held today at Novi Becej, where a new quay on the Tisa River was named after Edvard Kardelj.

"This designation represents an expression of love and respect which the working people and citizens throughout Yugoslavia have toward the personality and work of Edvard Kardelj. We all also know that Kardelj's thought and work will represent a permanent inspiration and signpost for the builders of socialist self-management now and in the future, Bosko Krunic, secretary of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, said at the large public meeting in Novi Becej which was, apart from 10,000 inhabitants of this municipality, also attended by Pepca Kardelj, Stevan Doronjski, Jovan Veselinov, Dusan Alimpic, Radovan Vlajkovic, Nikola Kmezic, Isa Jovanovic, Ida Sabo and many other guests."

After recalling the beginnings of the self-managing system in Yugoslavia and its development, Bosko Krunic emphasized the current battle for economic stabilization.

"We know the difficult road and what we have achieved under Tito's leadership in these four decades. Tito's life and work represent our strength and our unity, our aspirations and freedom, the strength of the working class and the ways of its liberation, our self-management and unity of our party. With Tito, we have become our own masters. We identified ourselves with him and therefore Tito is our banner today and in the future. We shall always carry high this banner. We shall not allow anyone to soil it, to (?undermine) our unity and our Tito's path.

"The hope of a handful of internal enemies that their time has come is futile. The few hostile elements in our country, aware of their weakness, are linking themselves with emigrant and other hostile forces outside the country. They are also prepared to link themselves with the devil himself in the attempt to compromise our socialist self-managing development before the world. We, therefore, firmly warn that we shall without hesitation deal a blow to all who are attacking our independence, nonalignment, brotherhood and unity and our self-managing orientation.

"As far as we are concerned, anarcho-liberals are class enemies, Cominformists and other dogmatic forces are class enemies, nationalists are class enemies on the other side of the barricades. We shall not allow them to maneuver in the illusion that their time has come. We must settle accounts with the enemies and the lack of freedom which they offer. No campaign and psychological propaganda maneuvers abroad will prevent us from creating our freedom through class struggle for self-managing, united and nonaligned Yugoslavia, Bosko Krunic emphasized."

A telegram of greetings was sent from the meeting to the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency.

DJURANOVIC, MINIC ATTEND SERBIAN UPRISING DAY RECEPTION

LD072146 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2045 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, has held a formal reception on the occasion of 7 July, Uprising Day in Serbia. The reception, which was held in the Serbian Presidency, was attended by Peter Stambolic, Dragoslav Markovic, Veselian Djuranovic, Milos Minic, Aleksandar Grlickov, Nikola Ljubicic, Peter Kostic, Miran Potrc, Rodoljub Colakovic, Krsta Porivoda, Mirko Popovic, Zivan Vasiljevic, Petar Rakocevic, Aleksandar Bakocevic, Ilija Vakic and prominent sociopolitical and cultural and public workers of Serbia. Also present were high-ranking officers of the Yugoslav People's Army and representatives of Serbian sociopolitical organizations and the town of Belgrade, religious communities and members of the diplomatic corps.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON ECONOMY, ENERGY

LD061656 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0944 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Summary] Bosanski Samac--Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic Bosnia-Hercegovina, spoke at a large popular gathering in Bosanski Samac today marking the birth centenary of Mitar Trifuncvic-Uco, an outstanding leader in the communist movement in Yugoslavia. Dizdarevic described Trifunovic's major contribution to the revolutionary movement, the party and the revolution and then outlined tasks facing organized social forces at the present stage of socioeconomic development, stressing that at a time of mourning for comrade Tito all speculations about Yugoslavia had been reputed by the people's unity around Tito's work. They way to maintain and strengthen this unity is for everyone, including organs and institutions, to work harder and in a more organized way and to develop the self-management democratic practice of decision-making and working people's responsibility. As working people feel the responsibility of carrying on Tito's work, they will therefore follow the work of all organs and institutions with greater attention and judge whether they are acting in accordance with Comrade Tito's instructions.

"Since the beginning, as well as at the sixth session of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee, we have concluded that strengthening collective work and responsibility requires, above all, developed work by all organs and forms of self-management decision-making by working people, that it demands more creative effort on more rapid development of work and efficiency in all delegate organs and assemblies and all parts of the delegate system. It also demands strengthening the role and working character of all broader collective electoral organs. Only under these conditions can one prevent strengthening the role of executive and managerial organs, already markedly large, with a tendency toward becoming even stronger. That is why certain theses and proposals that the role of executive organs should be further strengthened are surprising. It is even said that this is needed because the delegate system is not developed. Any possible adoption of such proposals would, of course, lead not to development but to further limitation of the delegate system and would rapidly lead to the omnipotence of executive organs at all levels of social organization, Dizdarevic stressed."

Democratic collective work can only be developed on the basis of developed delegate organs, and the introduction of the 1-year mandate for presiding chairmen is an essential element of this.

"The organs of the federation bear a large part of the responsibility for the early proposing, undertaking and ensuring of strict and united respect for measures taken and agreed. The republics and provinces also have a great responsibility. The essential prerequisite for the success of stabilization is the republics' and provinces' joint responsibility to solve open questions by means of agreement and to eliminate the causes and instances of instability. The republics and provinces bear responsibility for their own development and for agreement on joint development. Instances of autarchy, isolationism, lack of interest in others and inability to come to agreement with them and the desire for a separate position--all such phenomena, regardless of where they arise, are equally dangerous for all and we must eliminate them in our own environment, said Dizdarevic."

The essential interest of all the nations and nationalities and of the republics and provinces is the constant strengthening and development of unity and community on the basis of full equality. This implies equitable agreement-making and the consideration of economic measures with a view to their effects on republics and provinces.

"The major question of stabilization is the choice and totality of stabilization measures. In view of the seriousness and multiplicity of causes of instability and of the bad experience we have had with some earlier palliative measures, it was established in the country's top organs that a whole series of measures should be adopted at the same time. Devaluation and placing a ceiling on prices were undertaken as separate measures in order to create the possibility for the adoption of the complex measures. At its 11th session, the LCY Central Committee concluded that other measures aimed at carrying out an overall policy of economic stabilization should be prepared and adopted as soon as possible. Unfortunately, these measures are being adopted only slowly and their delay may reduce and threaten the necessary effects of devaluation. For the longer devaluation lasts as an isolated measure, the weaker its effects may become, and as a result, surplus labor may, to a large extent, and unjustifiably, be sent back and forth between individual groups and groupings, as well as between individual economic spheres. This might cause or deepen disturbances in the market. That is why we urgently need the adoption and realization of complex measures at all levels as a condition for the successful battle for stabilization, Raif Dizdarevic emphasized."

The burden of stabilization must be borne by all equally and all causes of instability should be rectified. This could be achieved to a certain extent by developing the energy industry and substituting domestic energy for imported. Yugoslavia's energy sources should be used to advantage.

There is a need for all the republics and provinces to make efforts to create economic conditions which would stimulate broader self-management income-based linking of interests and pooling of resources. In this way self-management income-based relations would be developed. The greatest successes in the fight for stabilization are found where the influence of associated labor is greatest. Unfortunately, this is not the case everywhere, but the degree to which working class power is strengthened should be one criterion in judging the value of any stabilization effects achieved.

BANKING ASSOCIATION SECRETARY INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN LOANS

AU072025 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Gordana Buncic interview with Milovan Milutinovic, secretary of the Yugoslav Banking Association, on organization of Yugoslav bankers in international financial field, presumably recorded--no date or place given]

[Text] In the future Yugoslav banks will act in a much better organized manner in international financial markets because only thus it will be possible to obtain better loan conditions. With coordinated activity it will be possible to avoid many negative phenomena which have created an unrealistic picture about the volume of Yugoslav indebtedness to foreign countries. Milovan Milutinovic, secretary of the Yugoslav Banking Association, is interviewed by Gordana Buncic on the past experiences and the organization of our bankers and what is expected from the new organization:

[Question] Comrade Milutinovic, in the past our banks acted in the international monetary market both individually and in a consortium. What experiences have been gained in these two kinds of activities?

[Answer] It is a well-known fact that it is much more favorable to act in a consortium to obtain a loan for our banks abroad because under such conditions certain advantages offered by (?financial) markets, particularly from the viewpoint of loan terms and certain costs, can be achieved. It is also possible to avoid the muliplication of requests that occurs when banks act individually, each bank for its needs.

In the past period, particularly last year, we had several such joint actions. At the beginning we had three Yugoslav consortiums. I must say that the conditions on the world market for obtaining a loan were very favorable at that time. And precisely with such joint action we were able to utilize to the maximum those favorable conditions to obtain favorable loans.

[Question] During the recent meeting in Dubrovnik, a meeting of the banking section of the mixed Yugoslav-American Chamber, our American partners made some remarks on the activity of Yugoslav banks in international financial markets.

[Answer] We basically differ in the assessment as to what is joint activity. They would like for all Yugoslav banks to act in a united consortium in all loans, because in such a way the entire Yugoslav banking system guarantees every part of the loan, every dollar of the loan. We believe that joint activity means when banks act individually within the framework of a business agreed upon in a unified manner.

[Question] How will the Yugoslav banks act in the future and what will the role of the Yugoslav Banking Association be in that respect?

[Answer] We do not nurture any illusions that if we make a request, let us say, in the American market that the request has been made only in the American market. The world financial market is (?a unity). At any rate the Yugoslav Banking Association must continue to follow even more intensively world market trends and we must initiate negotiations. We must insist agreements are respected and we must demand responsibility from those (?who participate in those agreements).

THREE SENTENCED FOR SPREADING PROPAGANDA AGAINST STATE

LD071503 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1356 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Summary] Muharem Saljani, a lawyer, Gani Sulaj, a teacher, and Adzija Malici, a student at Pristina University, were sentenced on 3 July by the Skopje district court to 5, 6 and 3 years imprisonment respectively for enemy propaganda against the SFRY. The three are alleged to have acted against the bases of the SFRY's socialist self-management social order between 1977 and 1980, presenting a malicious picture of the position of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia, with a view to destroying the Yugoslav nations' and nationalities' brotherhood, unity and equality.

ADDITION TO VRHOVEC FOREIGN POLICY ADDRESS

The following addition to the item entitled "Vrhovec, Herljevic Address Federal Chamber Sessions" and subtitled "Vrhovec on Foreign Policy," published in the 27 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page I 1, is supplied from Belgrade BORBA of 27 June:

On page I 10, in the ninth paragraph, the first sentence reads: "Thanks to such a principled approach and policy of ours, we have very good relations with the largest number of neighboring countries and we are constantly enriching and developing these relations.

"The relations with Italy remain an example of successful development of good neighborliness, of relations of friendship and cooperation. We stress with satisfaction that our friendly relations with Austria have continued to evolve positively in all fields and this has also been confirmed by the recent visit of Chancellor Kreisky to our country. We believe that the problems regarding the position and rights of our minorities in that country will also be resolved more rapidly under conditions of such cooperation.

"Our relations with Hungary and Romania are traditionally good and friendly and they are continuing in this direction. In our relations with Romania we have established a positive practice of regular summit meetings. We are also satisfied with the development of relations with friendly Greece and we hope that these relations will continue to strengthen."

This supplies the indistinct words.